

U.S. Becomes Repository for the Assets of Crime

By Barry Bearak
and Ronald J. Ostrow

LOS ANGELES — In Miami, U.S. prosecutors talk of the "goldmine" case, in which the government won a \$9.6-million verdict for assets including a Wisconsin restaurant, five airplanes, eight bowling alleys, 10,000 shares in the Alaska Cable System and a Lamborghini sports car.

In Fort Worth, Texas, it is the Canale case, in which the government became part owner of a steel mill, three banks, six ranches, a chain of Western wear shops and \$20 million in Exxon stock.

In Los Angeles, it is the 1415 Hillcrest Ave. case, in which the government took over a \$1-million home in the hills of Santa Barbara. They are all drug cases, forfeitures in the legal jargon, part of a stepped-up effort to end the traffic. Department of Justice officials say they won or tied up more than \$250 million in drug traffickers' assets last year.

"Losing your capital base can be more devastating than going to prison," said Edward S.G. Dennis Jr., chief of the Department of Justice's narcotics section.

So there is a new emphasis on financial investigations, tracking the cash made in drug deals after it has been invested in banks and businesses or homes. The way to

Treasury Gains Property in Drug Case Forfeitures

Some a ringleader, investigators have come to realize, is by following the trail of money.

But forfeiture cases are accompanied by problems as the government decides what to do with much of what it wins in court.

"We're finding it a tremendous, tremendous problem to manage the property being seized," said Jeffrey Harris, a deputy associate attorney general. "What if we seize a business and run it into the ground and then the guy's conviction is overturned?"

Tam Walsh, a federal prosecutor in Chicago, says the seizing of a business can create more problems than its worth. He mentioned the prospect of government-run cocktail lounges and pool rooms. "People will probably have to fill out a form just to get a drink," he said.

Some sheriffs, on the other hand, see only the prizes and none of the problems. While the proceeds from federally seized assets end up in the U.S. Treasury, some state laws permit local police departments to keep the booty.

In Florida, for example, the city of Fort Lauderdale has a new \$1.8-million jail, built with seized assets. Dade County has a \$300,000 jet helicopter. Monroe County has a \$100,000 computer system.

But few states pursue the com-

plexed forfeiture cases the federal government has begun to undertake. In fact, a recent Department of Justice study shows that the forfeitures have become so complex that the government is not even sure how much it has won in them.

Sometimes the government leaves the business in the hands of convicted drug dealers.

In the Canale case, a millionaire Texas businessman, Rex Canale, was convicted of masterminding a marijuana-smuggling ring. The government also proved that profits from the drug business washed into his legitimate business. Prosecutors then obtained forfeiture on a third of Canale Enterprises, his holding company.

That made the United States a partner in three Texas banks, six large North Texas ranches, a chain of Western-wear shops called Cutter Bill's, the Mile Horse Trailer Co. and a steel mill that presses parts for the trailers.

So the government is paying Mr. Canale, free on appeal, \$10,000 a year to manage the holding company. The arrangement is overseen by an accounting company and a business consultant, and the unusual situation is likely to continue until Mr. Canale exhausts his appeals or wins one.

Seized buildings, create similar problems. They require maintenance until the courts clear them for auction. Maintenance requires cash.

Such bothers sometimes require a hurried sale. The house on Hillcrest Avenue in Santa Barbara, California, complete with pool, tennis court and view of the ocean, sold last November at a U.S. marshal's sale for \$300,000, far less than its value, said James Stotter, assistant U.S. attorney in Los Angeles.

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"Unfortunately, the agency that seizes the property doesn't get to keep the money for law enforcement purposes," he said. That is a common complaint: The cash goes into the U.S. Treasury.

Spokesmen for the Drug Enforcement Administration claim credit for \$191 million in seized property in fiscal year 1982, double the amount of two years ago. The seizures nearly equalled the agency's 1982 budget of \$216 million.

Many in law enforcement would prefer that the booty go back into the war against drugs rather than disappear into what the U.S. attorney in Miami calls "the treasury's huge well of red ink."

But only in some instances, and then only with the approval of the General Services Administration, can federal agencies keep what

they seize, usually fast and flashy cars, boats or planes. In Miami, for example, the 200-car fleet of the Drug Enforcement Administration district office includes 119 seized autos.

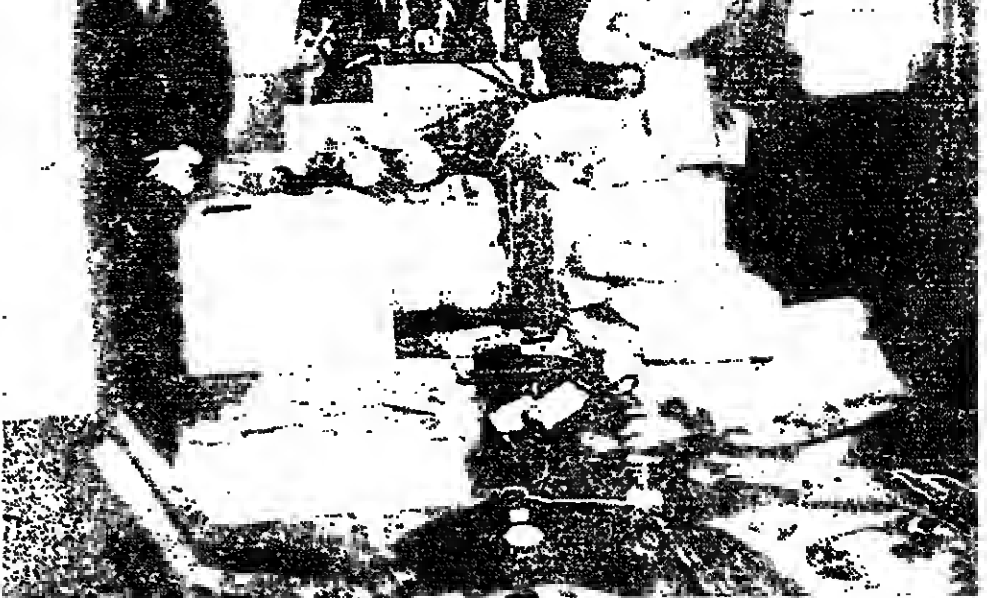
The concept of forfeiture dates to Biblical times: If someone was gored by another's ox, the injured party claimed the ox.

In 1970, that principle was applied in the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act and the Continuing Criminal Enterprises Law. Both permitted forfeiture of any "interest in an enterprise" that a racketeer used in illegal dealings. In such cases, prosecutors must demonstrate beyond doubt that a defendant's assets stem from criminal actions.

Another law was passed in 1978, and prosecutors have found it easier to use. It extends civil forfeiture to all proceeds traceable to drug deals. As a civil action, it does not require a criminal conviction or indictment.

The U.S. attorney's office in Florida's Southern District is the nation's busiest for civil forfeitures. The office seized \$16 million in assets in fiscal year 1982 and in the first three months of fiscal year 1983 it had already seized \$16 million.

In the U.S. attorney's office in Los Angeles, civil forfeitures amounted to \$4.9 million in fiscal year 1982, says Frederick M. Bro-



Richard Bretzing of the FBI announces the seizure of 150 pounds of cocaine on the weekend and displays packets of the drug seized in the raid at Los Angeles harbor.

chief of the civil division. Pending cases involve \$10.6 million.

■ **Confiscation of Cocaine**

The confiscation last weekend of \$25.6 million worth of cocaine in Los Angeles harbor was the third U.S. interception in three months

of multimillion-dollar drug caches aboard ships operated by the Colombian government, the Los Angeles Times reported.

Richard Bretzing, special agent in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation office in Los Angeles, said the recent seizures were evi-

dence that a crackdown on drug smuggling in Florida is causing "a rerouting of the cocaine traffic into this area." In addition to seizing 150 pounds (67.5 kilograms) of cocaine, a 40-member law enforcement task force arrested 22 suspects.

Reagan Vows to Renew Fight on Church Issues

By Francis X. Clines

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, exhorting the nation to "face the future with the Bible," received repeated standing ovations from Christian broadcast preachers when he vowed to renew his efforts for a ban on abortion, a restoration of classroom prayers, and tax credits for parochial school tuition.

With his budget proposal delivered to Congress, the president made a point of emphasizing other major topics on Monday, including certain social issues and the disarmament campaign. As Mr. Reagan addressed the religious broadcasters, Vice President George Bush carried a letter to Europeans from Mr. Reagan that contained a pledge to meet the new Soviet leadership personally to sign his "zero-option" missile plan.

The president's day seemed to demonstrate his willingness, perhaps even his relief, to push beyond the endless budget problem and take up additional issues.

Mr. Reagan was warmly applauded by several thousand broadcast evangelists as he criticized the federal courts for "wrong" decisions on school prayer and condemned "the excruciating pain the unborn must feel as their lives are snuffed away."

Announcing that he will sign a presidential proclamation making 1983 the "Year of the Bible," Mr. Reagan said the book had lessons for the federal budget.

"We might come close to balancing the budget if all of us lived up to the Ten Commandments and the Golden Rule," he said at the gathering of the National Religious Broadcasters.

While his audience welcomed his re-emphasis of his views on several sensitive religious and social issues, Mr. Reagan gave no clear indication of how high a priority he would accord them in the new Congress. The administration pursued these measures in Congress for a short period last year, but then de-emphasized them.

Some of Mr. Reagan's political advisers are wary of these issues, especially when they try to measure the effect of his anti-abortion stance on the women's voting bloc.

"I know many well-intentioned, sincerely motivated people believe that government intervention violates a woman's right of choice," he said at the convention. "And they would be right if there were any proof that the unborn are not living human beings. Medical evidence indicates to the contrary and, if that were not enough, how do we explain the survival of babies who are born prematurely?"

There were murmurs of "amen" and strong applause as Mr. Reagan promised to revive this and other issues in the Congress. However, he gave no sign that any new strategy would be pursued.

"I want you to know something," he declared in raising the issue of voluntary public school prayer. "I am determined to bring that amendment back again and again and again and again, until we succeed in restoring religious freedom in the United States."

The audience was again on its feet, cheering. It cheered again when the president said, "The First Amendment was not written to protect the people and their laws from religious values; it was written to protect those values from government tyranny."

Carter Says Reagan Foreign Policy Damages Hopes for World Peace

By Richard Bergholz

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan has damaged American hopes for peace because the United States has become identified throughout the world as "bellicose, one to be feared instead of admired and trusted," according to former President Jimmy Carter.

He said the U.S. economy has deteriorated to the point that there now exists a fear of "permanent" deficits in the federal budget. But the state of the nation remains "inherently strong," Mr. Carter said, because of an inner strength that "transcends what happens in Washington."

Mr. Carter made his statements in a session Monday with the editors of the Los Angeles Times before attending a fund-raising event for the planned Carter presidential library in Atlanta.

In general, Mr. Carter avoided scathing criticism of the man who defeated him in the 1980 presidential race. He cited a number of instances in which he agreed with Mr. Reagan's policies and repeatedly stressed that he did not want to second-guess the president.

But he did not hide his concern that Mr. Reagan's foreign policy has changed the worldwide perception of the United States.

He said he thought a fear of the United States "has caused a weakening in our relationships with our allies and friends around the world, certainly in Europe, perhaps even in countries like Japan."

Reagan policies domestically have resulted in what Mr. Carter called "the generation of almost unbelievable deficits," and it now appears likely, he said, that his successor will "generate more deficits in four years than all the peacetime deficits of all the presidents who have served in 200 years."

"Something like this has never happened before, and I don't think anybody can really predict what is going to happen concerning a permanent inflation rate, permanent deficits, permanent interest rates and so forth," he said.

He recalled that his administration had wrestled with federal budget deficits of \$24 billion to \$30 billion — and now the Reagan administration is projecting budget deficits of \$200 billion and the deficit could go as high as \$300 billion.

All of this leads him to conclude, Mr. Carter said, that "the economy of Reaganomics is in very bad condition compared to what it ought to be."

"But American people still are blessed with freedom and a high quality of life style. We're still the leader of the world whether we want to be or not."

Mr. Carter emphasized that he has no plans to seek office again and the only thing that would tempt him back into politics would be the presidency.

He picked Walter F. Mondale Jr. of Minnesota to be his successor and his vice presidential nominee in 1976 and he has no reason to swerve from that now, Mr. Carter

Majority in Poll Opposes Reagan Economic Plan

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Public support for the Reagan economic program, regarded as a major factor in the implementation of most of the president's budget requests in 1983, has largely evaporated, according to the findings of a Washington Post-ABC news poll.

In sharp contrast to those years, most citizens now oppose key aspects of Mr. Reagan's budget proposals, according to the poll.

A 55-to-39 percent majority, for example, is ready to forgo the 10-percent cut in marginal income tax rates scheduled for July, although Mr. Reagan says he is firm in his refusal to delay or eliminate that reduction.

A 59 to 37 percent majority also favors cutting military spending to reduce the national debt. By \$2 to 44 percent, however, the public opposes cutting spending on social programs to reduce the debt.

And a 51 to 42 percent majority favors establishing a jobs program even if that increases the deficit. On each issue, the majority view is in direct opposition to the Reagan administration proposals.

A result of this shift in the national mood may be to make it easier for members of Congress to oppose the president. Repeatedly during Mr. Reagan's first two years, moderate Republicans and many Democrats either voted for his proposals or failed to fight them forcefully, saying that they had to bow to the president's mandate from the public.

U.S. Official Opposed POW Search in Laos

By Richard E. Meyer and Mark Gladstone

LOS ANGELES — The office in charge of intelligence collection for the Pentagon says that he tried to warn James G. Gritz, a former Green Beret lieutenant colonel, that his current mission to rescue American prisoners of war thought to be held in Laos might be illegal.

At the same time, the FBI said it had investigated Mr. Gritz for possible violation of a federal law banning any private military "expedition or enterprise" against countries such as Laos, with which the United States is at peace.

The investigation was closed, an FBI spokesman said, when the U.S. Attorney's Office in Los Angeles declined to prosecute.

But the chief assistant U.S. attorney said Monday afternoon that federal Justice Department officials were reviewing new information about the expeditions of Mr. Gritz, 44, of Los Angeles.

The question of legality arose as William Shatner, an American actor, confirmed that he had given Mr. Gritz \$10,000 for an option on his life story. Mr. Shatner said he

would like to portray Mr. Gritz in a film about his exploits.

Although associates of Mr. Gritz say the money helped finance efforts to find and rescue any U.S. prisoners still being held in Southeast Asia since the Vietnam War, Mr. Shatner denied financing an undercover operation.

Mr. Shatner, who is known for playing the role of Captain James T. Kirk in the television series "Star Trek," said he was shocked at reports that Mr. Gritz also received \$30,000 from film actor Clint Eastwood. The amount was reported by a former Green Beret sergeant who accompanied Mr. Gritz to Laos. An Eastwood spokesman said the actor could not be reached.

In interviews before departing for Thailand on his current mission, Mr. Gritz said he led a squad of Americans and anti-communist Laotian guerrillas on a raid into Laos late last year that cost one life in the futile search for any American servicemen still being held there.

Mr. Gritz said hostile forces believed to be Pathet Lao guerrillas killed one of the Laotian guerrillas and wounded three others. All four Americans returned safely, he said. Mr. Gritz was last reported to be in Thailand planning to lead a new expedition into Laos.

In Bangkok, a Gritz associate, who declined to be identified, said if that if anyone wanted to stop Mr. Gritz, "they're a day too late." The associate did not make clear whether he meant that Mr. Gritz had entered Laos.

In Washington, Rear Admiral Allan G. Paulson, assistant deputy director for intelligence collection and management at the Defense Intelligence Agency, said "people claiming to represent Mr. Gritz had approached the U.S. government on several levels" before he went into Laos last year.

"Each time," Admiral Paulson said, "they were told that we could not support or condone any operations they were contemplating, private operations to rescue prisoners, because they were both illegal, as far as the laws of the countries concerned, and possibly illegal insofar as our laws were concerned."

The Pentagon refused to say what U.S. statutes it tried to warn Mr. Gritz about. But in Los Angeles, FBI spokesman John Hoot said agents investigated Mr. Gritz during the last half of 1982 for possible violation of federal law.

Section 960 of Title 18, U.S. Code, prescribes that:

"Whoever, within the United States, knowingly begins or sets on foot or provides or prepares a means for or furnishes the money for, or takes part in, any military or naval expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States is at peace, shall be fined not more than \$3,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both."

Weinberger Unyielding on Arms Budget Cuts

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger Tuesday stood, in the words of one Republican senator, "like a stone wall" as several members of the Senate Armed Services Committee urged him to suggest cuts in President Ronald Reagan's proposed \$238.6-billion military budget.

"We simply cannot reduce defense spending any further without endangering the security of the United States," Mr. Weinberger responded whenever a senator suggested that spending \$238.6 billion on defense in fiscal 1984 would be overkill, considering the state of the economy.

Senator John W. Warner of Virginia, fourth ranking Republican on the committee, received no encouragement from either Mr. Weinberger or General John W. Vessey, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, when he suggested that the best way to bring down military spending in a hurry might be to reduce the active duty force by 5 percent to 7 percent.

In an interview afterward, Mr. Warner said that he is focusing on a 5-percent reduction in the 2.1 million-member active-duty force,

which would mean taking 105,000 servicemen and women off the Pentagon payroll.

Mr. Warner added that he has been consulting with National Guard officials to see how people discharged for economic reasons could be enticed to join reserve units, near their homes where they would be on call for emergency duty.

The senator said that the 5-percent manpower cut would save between \$2 billion and \$4 billion, and more if related economies are counted.

After Mr. Weinberger showed no interest in Mr. Warner's cost-cutting proposal or any other one, the senator said of the defense secretary: "Like they said in Virginia, 'There stands Jackson like a stone wall.'"

The reference was to the Confederate general, Thomas Jonathan Jackson.

Mr. Warner warned Mr. Weinberger, however, that congressional cuts in Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1984 military budget are inevitable this year. "Nothing is certain but death and taxes and a cut by Congress in defense spending," Mr. Warner told Mr. Weinberger.

The committee chairman, John G. Tower, the Texas Democrat,

stood firmly behind Mr. Weinberger in opposing any cuts.

Mr. Tower released a letter to his colleagues asking them for military activities that could be eliminated in their home areas to help reduce spending.

■ **Stockman Assailed**

United Press International reported from Washington that a leading House Democrat shouted Tuesday at David A. Stockman, the director of the Office of Management and Budget, saying that Reagan administration budgets are causing people to die of malnutrition and thousands of small businesses to go broke.

Representative Joseph Addabbo, Democrat of New York, chairman of the defense subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee, assailed Mr. Stockman within 24 hours after President Reagan sent his \$248.5 billion 1984 budget to Congress.

"We see the poor dying because of malnutrition," Mr. Addabbo said. "We see a reduction of almost \$30 billion below '81 levels for low-income programs."

Mr. Addabbo said that bankruptcies numbered in the thousands. In saying Mr. Stockman's bud-

get office had sought federal contracting to benefit big businesses, Mr. Addabbo shouted: "Mr. Stockman, you are further destroying more small businesses!"

The New York Democrat charged that the military budget would be increased by almost \$40 billion for 1984 and reach \$330 billion by 1985.

"In 40 years we've spent \$2 trillion for defense and won three wars. In the next five years we're going to spend \$1.7 trillion, and then we're told, 'We're able to save only \$55 billion.'"

Mr. Reagan said he was making in planned spending at the Pentagon. "I don't see the same alarmist views," Mr. Stockman replied.

Mr. Stockman said the \$55 billion less in military spending had been achieved through less inflation and fuel costs and unspecified program economies.

Worker Is Buried Alive

The Associated Press

MYRTLE BEACH, South Carolina — A man was killed Monday when his fellow construction workers, thinking he was somewhere else, filled in the hole he was working in, county officials said.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

What Arms Control?

Presidents deserve wide latitude in appointing officials to carry out their policies. Therefore, in appointing the appointment of Kenneth Adelman to head the arms control agency the Senate ought not to be too much bent up on an obviously unprepared nominee as learn whether this casual designation fairly reflects President Reagan's approach to the issue.

Mr. Reagan began by trying to overturn the arms control policies of the previous five presidents. His aim was rearmament first, in quest of an elusive nuclear superiority, and only then negotiations, in which the Russians would beg for relief from a costly race.

The president did finally propose deep reductions in both intercontinental and European nuclear arms. But the proposals, seeking much more Soviet sacrifice than American, were more for public relations than negotiations, much like Monday's call for a summit.

Mr. Reagan's first arms control appointees fit this strategy. So, apparently, is Mr. Adelman, whose main credential for replacing Eugene Rostow is that he, too, supported the strategy as a member of the Committee on the Present Danger. Most of Mr. Adelman's diplomatic experience has dealt with Africa and the United Nations, not weaponry.

Still, the president nowadays sometimes sounds as if he is changing strategy. Mr. Rostow, in departing, Paul Nitze, one of his top negotiators, and all the European allies have

vigorously urged a compromise at least on European matters — a balanced limitation to replace the unattainable goal of a total ban.

If a negotiable policy is now also President Reagan's aim, he must know that diplomacy cannot rest with making better proposals. Weapons restraint also requires complex definitions and arrangements for verification — whose negotiation can be easily sabotaged by an unwilling bureaucracy.

A president dedicated to arms control would look to the arms control agency to give him the best advice on how to reach consensus in Washington and agreement with Moscow. Even when well staffed, that agency carries only modest weight in interagency battles. Mr. Reagan hardly needs more ideological theorists or reinforcements for a Pentagon transfixed by the Soviet threat.

Mr. Adelman's appointment, in sum, is the occasion for some probing skepticism — not so much to deny him a job as to test the underlying policy of the president. The Senate might not only to Europeans but also into the larger strategic issues of arms control and a test ban, space weapons and nonproliferation. If even at this late hour the administration is really content with the nominee's modest credentials, then it still does not care enough about arms control or has still not learned enough about how to attain it.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

West African Refugees

It is clear enough what force is currently propelling hundreds of thousands of desperate West African refugees out of Nigeria. In better days Nigeria's expanding oil-based economy drew workers across its traditionally porous borders from Ghana, Togo, Benin and other nearby countries with little official heed being paid. But in current conditions of falling oil prices and global recession, and with elections possibly coming up soon, the Nigerians see them not as useful and welcome but as a burden and a source of internal strain. Two weeks ago the government in Lagos abruptly ordered out all illegal aliens; there may be a million or two more. They are departing in pell-mell and pathetic fashion now.

No one questions Nigeria's right to remove undocumented aliens; the United States ousts people in this class every day. What is hard to understand is why the Nigerian government would have acted so suddenly, without giving

the aliens time to arrange their affairs and without consulting the neighboring states which, notwithstanding the distress of their own that led their citizens to leave home in the first place, are expected to take them back without a moment's pause. It is quite true that on occasion Nigerians living elsewhere in Africa have been rudely ousted. Still, the manner of the ouster of the current unfortunates seems inconsistent with the relaxed and compassionate attitude that Africans have often shown to the movement of fellow Africans back and forth across national lines.

Legitimate political refugees, the Nigerians say, will not be involuntarily repatriated. But a great many other people will be in urgent need. Relatives will take in some. Others will have to be cared for by the international relief agencies, whose purpose it is to buffer the great shocks that continually convulse nations.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Other Opinion

A View of the Bush Trip

Jimmy Carter used his vice president, Walter Mondale, as a close and trusted policy adviser. Ronald Reagan uses George Bush quite differently, as a constantly perambulating public relations officer. Old George, whose long career in politics contains many fleeting stops in important-sounding appointed jobs but precious few examples of election to anything, is what he has always been: an eager and loyal team player, excluded from the inner caucus around the president because he is not one of them, not one of the true believers. So when Mr. Bush is asked by the president to spend 12 days in Europe touring troubled NATO capitals, Washington itself has no doubt what he is going for. He is going to spread a little oil on choppy waters. His personal conclusions, reporting back, will carry scant weight if Judge Clark or Ed Meese dislike them. There is, in short, no substance to the trip.

It is not a lack of advertisements or promotional tours that is causing so many heartaches in public opinion in Europe and for that matter in the United States. It is a feeling that we are losing the argument (with Yuri Andropov) because our argument itself is not very good. That accelerated when Ronald Reagan captured the White House and gathered around him a team of ideological zealots which, at least in the beginning, set rearmament squarely above disarmament. It spends a few miles faster with every fresh appointment (like that of Kenneth Adelman to head arms control) which carries zero expertise and thus zero conviction. The problem is not Mr. Andropov; he merely highlights the problem. The problem is European distrust of an American leadership manifestly lacking command of detail and coherence; and general distrust, at the refined level where policies are actually formed, of the case that is being argued.

—The Guardian (London).

A Beijing View of Geneva

The Geneva talks reflect the continuing contention between the superpowers, each trying to curb the other and develop its own nuclear power. Neither seems to be willing to lose any

Japan and the Soviet Union

Probably the most salient change having taken place in 1982 in defense affairs was the coming to office of a defense-minded prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone. In the Diet he replied to questions in a manner almost defiant of the deep-rooted apathy and inertia among opposition parties toward improvement of the nation's defense capability. In the Asia-Pacific region the Soviet Union presents Japan and its allies with a double challenge. On the one hand they are confronted with the reality of a constant buildup in Soviet strategic, theater and conventional forces deployed in the Far East. On the other, the Soviet government is serious in seeking a reconciliation of some kind with Beijing, and it would hardly be surprising — except perhaps for Hanoi — if Moscow now wanted less tension and use of force in Indochina. How to respond to the new political offensive by the Soviet Union remains a major foreign policy question for the Nakasone cabinet.

—The Japan Times Weekly (Tokyo).

Newspeak in Argentina

What a strange inversion of reasoning. On April 2 last year Argentina decided to resolve by force the question of possession of the Falklands. At no time then did Argentina seek to use good sense to avoid useless sacrifices. What right does it now have to criticize the "language of force" — supposing that this were, in fact, the best characterization of the recent visit to the islands by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher? The Argentine regime has used up its full quota of credibility. It should, thus, if only for modesty's sake, refrain from digging up the aggressive passions that led multitudes to the Plaza de Mayo and that now turn against the government.

—Jornal do Brasil (Rio de Janeiro).

Brzezinski: For Partnership with Europe and China

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

The writer was national security adviser to President Jimmy Carter. This is the second of two articles.

WASHINGTON — Vice President George Bush and Secretary of State George Shultz have their work cut out for them.

Mr. Bush will have to convincingly demonstrate to the Europeans that America does have a sense of direction on strategic and arms control matters, that it has a constructive and long-term program for dealing with the deeper causes of East-West instability in Central Europe, and that it is prepared to move forward with genuine political will in its quest for a Middle Eastern peace settlement — something of direct significance to the West Europeans.

Mr. Shultz needs to engage the Chinese in a serious strategic dialogue on the state of the American-Soviet-Chinese relationship. China should be treated as a genuine global partner, not merely as a bilateral squabble over secondary issues such as textiles or even Taiwan. If the American-Chinese relationship narrows only to a diplomatic connection, these divisive issues become of paramount importance. But if the relationship is broadened, secondary disagreements can be subsumed in a larger pattern of strategic-political cooperation.

It is difficult to demand that the Europeans deploy intermediate-range nuclear forces while the Reagan administration waffles and mismanages the MX issue. Just as European willingness to deploy U.S. missiles has become a litmus test of allegiance to the alliance and of willingness to shoulder the burdens of collective responsibility, so MX deployment has become a test of American willingness to face up to the realities of the longer-term implications of the Soviet strategic challenge. Mr. Bush should be prepared to say that America sees a major danger and a significant opportunity in the continuing Polish tragedy. A political eruption in Poland would probably precipitate Soviet intervention, with calamitous consequences for all parties concerned. Western sanctions are justified as an initial response to the brutality inflicted upon Poland, but a longer-term strategy must have both negative and positive sides.

Europeans would be both more impressed and more supportive of American efforts if Mr. Bush could inform them that Mr. Reagan has appointed a high-level interagency task force, headed by someone of established expertise and reputation, to develop jointly with West European friends a longer-term economic package for Poland, possibly subject to IMF supervision, in the event that Moscow and Warsaw should opt for national reconciliation and political relaxation. Such a concrete step would help convince the West Europeans that U.S. policy on Poland is not motivated merely by tactical animus and designed to maximize East European and Soviet difficulties, but is also part of a longer-range strategy aimed at eventu-

ally shaping a more constructive East-West framework in Central Europe.

In China Mr. Shultz should provide assurances that Washington is prepared to review and implement some of the strategic understandings developed in the latter stages of Carter administration and reinforced in Alexander Haig's first discussion with Beijing, including the willingness to provide some type of defensive weapons systems.

Beyond that Peking should be told that America does not object to normalization of formal Chinese-Soviet relations, provided that China makes it truly conditional on Soviet fulfillment of the three conditions publicly set by the Chinese. These involve Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan, Vietnamese withdrawal from Cambodia and reduction of the Soviet troops stationed on the Chinese frontier, particularly of those deployed in Mongolia.

For America fulfillment of the three conditions would not be disadvantageous. In any case their implications ought to be systematically reviewed in comprehensive joint discussions, designed to establish some shared U.S.-Chinese perspectives on key global problems. A strategically substantive approach is needed regarding both Europe and China, not intensify the cold war but to prevent what is clearly in the forefront of current Soviet strategy: a progressive American-European divorce and a separation of China from America.

The New York Times.

It Looks Like the OPEC Soap Opera Will Keep Running

By Daniel Yergin

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — The call was from a manufacturer of coal stoves for homes. Oil prices seemed to be falling, he said, and he wondered: Would there be a market for him a year from now?

After an OPEC meeting in Geneva that the Saudi oil minister, Ahmed Zaki Yamani, called "a complete failure," many people are worrying about the consequences of a fall in oil prices. They include fuel producers outside OPEC, banks that have lent to them and to foreign governments, automobile makers who have invested tens of billions of dollars in retooling for more fuel-efficient cars, and the Reagan administration, whose budget

problems would worsen if revenues from the windfall profits tax on oil diminished.

True, the surge in oil prices in 1979 and 1980 was the principal cause of the current world economic slump. But a sudden collapse in prices — might undermine economic recovery instead of stimulating it.

Not that a sudden drop has happened yet. What we have is only the latest episode in a year-long saga, or soap opera, played out by OPEC members as they try to cope with the new realities of the world oil market.

They have absorbed the energy component of the world slump; that is, they have borne the entire burden of the fall in world oil consumption caused by recession, as well as by conservation and fuel-switching. According to information from World Energy Institute, a data service, OPEC's share of oil production (outside the communist world) has fallen from 65 percent in 1973 and 62 percent in 1979 to 48 percent in 1982.

The economic slump puts additional pressure on the oil market, and the aim at OPEC's Geneva meeting was a trade-off: The Saudis would agree to a further cut in their output in exchange for greater price cohesion and discipline by other members.

Other issues make compromise more difficult. One is a structural problem: the growth of oil production outside OPEC, particularly in Mexico and the North Sea. Those producers are happy to find shelter at the edge of the OPEC price umbrella, but they do not share in production cutbacks.

The other problem is Iran, very much a rogue in OPEC and keen to reduce Saudi power. The Saudis and their Arab neighbors recognize that higher Iranian production means more revenue to support Iran's war with Iraq. But they do not want Iran to feel so shortchanged by cutback decisions that it will lash out blindly at its OPEC partners.

No one can be sure how the oil market will respond if OPEC fails to work things out. A reasonable guess at this point is that prices would settle \$2 to \$3 below the hitherto level of \$33-\$34 a barrel. That would hurt most producers in the short term, but serve long-term OPEC interests by stifling efforts to develop alternatives to OPEC oil.

A good deal less likely, unless the world slump persists for a very long time, is the

"deep-drop" scenario in which oil prices sink to \$25 a barrel or below.

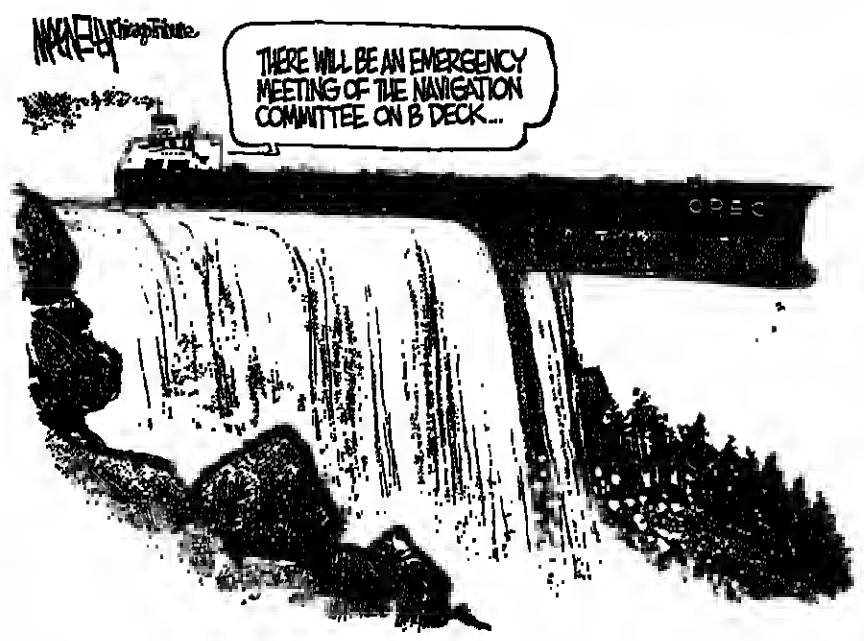
It has been argued that this would be a powerful stimulant to economic recovery, but that case is not clear. For here we enter what seems a paradox: While the sharp rise in oil prices was a driving force behind the current slump, many of its effects were indirect, resulting from monetary policies meant to check oil inflation. By itself, a swift drop would probably be a weak stimulus.

And consider what else it might bring: widespread bankruptcies in the energy sector and further weakening of many banks in an already fragile financial system. Such an environment would not fill consumers with the confidence to spend, or imbue businesses with the confidence to invest. People would be worried and cautious. So a deep drop could be very destabilizing at a time when stability is a pre-condition for recovery.

A healthy scenario would be one in which real oil prices were steadily eroded by inflation — over a period. A sharp drop now would only set the stage for another dramatic increase a few years from now.

If prices did begin to drop sharply the Reagan administration would probably slap a tariff on imported oil to protect domestic investments and raise revenues. That would transfer revenues from OPEC governments to the U.S. government. And that is one of the reasons why OPEC members, having lost many illusions and now staring into the abyss trying to gauge its depth, are likely to meet again soon to continue their efforts to muddle through. This soap opera is going to run for at least another year.

The writer is director of Cambridge Energy Research Associates and the principal author of "Global Insecurity: A Strategy for Energy and Economic Renewal." He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.



The Holocaust: Some Seem to Have Forgotten

By Steve Wasserman

GRAZ, Austria — It is useful to come here, to Austria's second largest city, its burghers provide a lesson in human survival. It is a reminder of the fragility of human memory. It offers evidence of the way in which war inclines those lucky enough to survive to live a life of resignation and willful amnesia.

Nestled in the mountains of Styria close to Yugoslavia, Graz seems scarcely touched by the economic squalls that buffet Europe. Protected by a generous infusion of Arab petrodollars, the Austria of Bruno Kreisky is weathering winter with remarkable nonchalance. The unemployment rate is among the lowest in Europe; inflation is almost unknown.

Life proceeds unblemished by the war of words being waged in the East and the West. The citizens of Graz seem oblivious to the politicians who debate their fate in foreign capitals. People in coffeehouses are less likely to talk about missiles than about the incompetence of the Yugoslav conductor of the opera, whose orchestra is said to be unhappy almost to the point of open rebellion.

Since Graz has the largest surviving Renaissance and post-Renaissance core in German-speaking Europe, it is picturesque. The beauty of its buildings conceals the horror of much of its history. There were plague, locusts, the Turks, Hitler.

This last is not much talked about. The fact that 80 percent of the population enthusiastically backed Hitler, that 70 percent of the city's civil servants were sworn Nazis before the Anschluss of 1938, is not mentioned in any of the guide books so proudly stacked in the windows of Graz's numerous bookstores.

Nor, of course, is the fact of the mass murder of all the 1,720 of the city's Jews noted. Little is left to record the presence of a community that had thrived since the Middle Ages: a single tombstone ensconced in the wall of a government building, only partially visible from an inner courtyard now used as a parking lot.

Alfred Polgar, the Austrian essayist, once said: "The Germans are first-class Nazis but lousy anti-Semites. The Austrians are lousy Nazis, but God what first-class anti-Semites!" Official policy repudiates this heritage. A museum was opened in the fall on the site of the Mauthausen concentration camp 95 miles north of Graz to commemorate those who were killed there. But this guilt does not seem to go very deep.

Gerhard Roth, who was born in 1942 in Graz and continues to live here, is one of Austria's most outspoken writers. Only the Nazi defeat, he believes, has given people reason to regret the past. "Today you can hardly find anyone who has dealt with this era seriously," he has written.

"Personal survival is the victory to be celebrated. The veterans think of the war with almost affectionate memories. The horror has paled, the suffering is quickly forgotten."

Mr. Roth's writings, like those of his contemporaries Peter Handke and Thomas Bernhard, have been characterized by John Updike as "short, intense, repellent." They mine a "vein of hysteria... where coldness becomes frenzy and alienation becomes terrorism."

Death and despair are recurrent themes. "My home city," Mr. Bernhard writes of Salzburg in "Der Keller," the second volume of his autobiography, "is in reality a deadly disease." The suicide data show that 2,000 people a year try to kill themselves in Salzburg and 200 succeed.

It has been said that silence about the Holocaust was a "necessary quiet" within which former Nazis could

transform into stalwart citizens of the Western Alliance. Perhaps. What is more certain is the hope offered to memory itself by the brave efforts of many of Austria's younger writers to confront the country's bloodied and often blinkered past. They seem determined to come to terms with the sins of their fathers.

Everyone else prefers to remember grandfather. There is palpable nostalgia for Franz Josef I, Emperor of Austria, Apostolic King of Hungary, King of Bohemia, King of Dalmatia and Lodomeria, Duke of Bukovina, Duke of Upper and Lower Silesia, and Margrave of Moravia.

But now the nervous splendor of Habsburg hierarchy and *fin de siècle* Vienna is long gone. The empire was dismembered at the end of World War I. The monarchy collapsed, feeble attempts at democracy soon faltered and fascism

followed. When World War II came to its bloody climax, what was left of Austria found itself occupied by the armies of four nations, including the Soviet Union, which did not remove its troops until 1955.

Austria has since been called a "torso," even a "rump" nation. Ingeborg Day, in her moving memoir of growing up anti-Semitic in Graz, "Ghost Waltz," muses that "if one can get used to the idea of an empire as a house instead of a body, then it becomes appropriate to call the new Austria a short, dead-end hallway."

This is not an easy idea to get used to. Mr. Kreisky and his Socialists may ease Austria's affairs with admirable efficiency, but they do so without much conviction. It is the fate of the postwar generation to hunger for conviction even as they remain keenly aware of its dangers.

The writer is assistant editor of the Los Angeles Times Opinion section.

Holocaust: Should Others Let Go?

By K.R. Timmerman

JERUSALEM — Henriette Vertes moved to Israel from Austria in the late 1930s. "Hitler tried to change people's minds with force, and did away with them when they wouldn't change," she now said. "But every one thinks differently from everyone else. It is their right. And you cannot force them to change their minds."

Remembrance of the Holocaust by a survivor who lost relatives in Europe? Not exactly. We had been talking about Jerusalem and the West Bank. Henriette Vertes simply made the association that is uppermost in the minds of so many Israelis of her generation. Scratch the surface of the Palestinian problem, and the Holocaust jumps out.

The veins of the newly-created Zionist state overflowed with the blood of the lost 6 million. The cry "Never again!" was repeated by Prime Minister Menachem Begin when the Yamit settlers in the Sinai had to be dislodged by force. And this association of the generations-old Jewish trauma with current problems was sharply in evidence this past summer when Mr. Begin compared Yasser Arafat in Beirut to Adolf Hitler in his bunker during the last days in Berlin.

But some Israelis today feel that Mr. Begin and his generation have gone too far. A prominent peace analyst, Dr. Raphael Moshe, maintains that his countrymen have a problem "letting go" of their collective trauma, and that the nation's leaders use it as a "political and psychological crutch."

Addressing a recent seminar orga-

nized by the Van Leer Foundation in Jerusalem on German-Israeli mutual perceptions, Dr. Moshe wondered whether there was "something in the behavior of the Israeli nation-group which pressures it toward a re-enactment of relationships from the past."

He argued that Mr. Begin, Defense Minister Ariel Sharon and other Israeli leaders make a conscious effort to "demonize the enemy" by branding all Palestinians as terrorists whose sole aim is to massacre Jews. In thus cultivating the deep survival trauma, Mr. Begin strives to keep a united front at home. "I think that now we almost need to have an enemy," Dr. Moshe observed.

He saw another sign of unhealed wounds in what he called a "Massada complex." There continues to be fierce debate about whether the Jews of Europe "went like lambs to the slaughter." Israelis have a "psychological need to be active rather than passive, and to not let themselves be pushed around as in the pogroms of Europe or the Middle East."

Many Israelis, especially those of Mr. Begin's generation, sincerely fear that the Holocaust could happen again. They point to Israel's status as "Jew among nations," especially during the war in Lebanon, and to the continuing refusal of Arab neighbors to recognize Israel's existence.

But Mr. Begin's use of the Holocaust trauma can be regarded as a way of avoiding urgent issues that must be resolved if Israel is ever

LETTERS

If Prices Plummet

Regarding "This OPEC News Looks Fine" (1/17, Jan. 27):

This article does a disservice to readers by stating that greatly lowered oil prices would be good for America. I believe it is akin to saying how good the whole bottle of bourbon you made out of the seed corn tasted last night. It ignores how you are going to feed the next day.

Robert Rowen should have spelled out the cheap oil-price scenario: • Alternate energy projects have already been hurt by price decreases, so lower prices are the coup de grace. • There has already been a 40-percent decrease in U.S. drilling activity. What will even lower prices do to efforts to replace oil reserves?

Also, considerable existing production would be abandoned with sharply lower prices.

• Numerous non-OPEC oil resources just won't be developed with lower prices, and this includes the North Sea and Eastern Canada.

Even without increased demand in the next few years, U.S. imports will have to grow because of lack of replacement of reserves. Does it not seem evident that if we don't develop more reserves in the United States and elsewhere, and don't implement alternate energy programs because of lower prices, in a few years OPEC will again be able to dictate prices?

Many of us living outside of the United States have problems being sympathetic with U.S. consumers who feel the end of the world is arriving with 5 cents a gallon added to the \$1.10-cent-a-gallon price. The United States does have an interesting option: Keep U.S. crude and gasoline prices where they are (and keep collecting the \$3-\$4 windfall tax on domestic production) and then collect a \$2-\$3 tax on 4 million barrels a day of imports. This would keep companies finding more oil in the United States and give alternate energy projects a new lease on life.

But we all know it won't fly, since we sound like a subsidy for oil companies, and no one would choose that option when an offer of a cheaper lunch gets more votes.

GRANT HEATZIG, Transatlantic Oil Co., London.

Since 1973, exploding oil prices, rising in a tenfold increase in energy costs have triggered in large measure our present economic malaise. Now the OPEC cartel threatens to fall apart with an expected drop of between 10 and 20 percent in oil prices, and we are suddenly worried about Arabian economic well-being.

Market forces will spread the savings to more than offset bank losses.

CARL KOCH, Frankfurt.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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Andropov Visits Plant, Confers With Workers

Soviet Leader Makes Surprise Call At Moscow Machine-Tool Factory

By Dusko Doder

Washington Post Staff Writer

MOSCOW — The Communist Party leader, Yuri V. Andropov, made a surprise visit to a large machine-tool factory here, meeting with workers and discussing their problems.

The unannounced visit to the plant suggested that the new Soviet leader was going directly to the grass roots to seek support for what is believed to be a new package of economic measures he is preparing to revive the economy.

On Monday night Tass gave a lengthy account of his visit to the Ordzhonikidze plant and reproduced in detail Mr. Andropov's questions to workers and their answers.

Although Tass did not indicate when the visit took place, employees of the Moscow factory said Mr. Andropov appeared there in mid-afternoon Friday without security guards and the large retinue of officials who normally accompany Soviet leaders.

Mr. Andropov's predecessors frequently visited various factories, but such visits were prepared in advance and usually included a political rally that provided the leaders with an audience to announce policy decisions.

This time, however, everything was different. The 68-year-old Soviet leader conducted conversations on the factory floor while workers continued their work. He asked people about their salaries and specific problems. The plant director was quoted as saying that young people did not want to work in factories and that he did not have enough skilled workers.

In a further departure from previous practices, Mr. Andropov made a speech during a work break. He said that it has become a standard procedure to "adjust the plan" that set production targets, adding, "I must admit that I never heard of an upward adjustment of the established plan" but always of a lowering of the targets.

"It is easy to see where this leads," he continued. "The output is lessening while the wages remain unchanged. Moreover, bonuses are quite often paid for the fulfillment of the lowered plan."

"This results in a gap between the volume of goods in stores and the amount of money held by the population," he said.

One should not expect miracles, he told the workers, stressing the need for greater productivity.

"The wage increases, if not ensured by production of goods and services, cannot provide the real increase of material well being," Mr. Andropov said.

The Soviet leader emphasized the need for greater labor discipline and improving the quality of production. "The better the state of affairs in our national economy, the stronger will be our international positions and the more durable will be peace on earth," he added.

The questions he raised in conversations with workers dealt with the problems of factory life. Why are young people not interested in working in factories? Why are women given physically taxing assignments on the shop floor? What are the reasons for absenteeism and lax labor discipline?

The visit ended on a somewhat unusual note. Mr. Andropov said that the new leadership demanded discipline not only from workers and technicians, but that this also applied to all levels, including ministerial positions.



Vehicles filled with Ghanaians, who were expelled from Nigeria as illegal aliens, waiting at Seme, Nigeria, for authorization to cross the Benin border on their way back to Ghana.

One Ghanaian Drowned in Rush To Board Ships Leaving Nigeria

Reuters

LAGOS — At least one person was drowned in a frantic struggle by thousands of Ghanaians to board two ships sent to take them home after their expulsion from Nigeria, shipping officials said Tuesday.

The ships arrived Monday night from Accra, the capital of Ghana, just before Nigeria's deadline for the departure of two million illegal aliens, half of them Ghanaians, expired at midnight.

The vessels left Tuesday morning, leaving behind at least 4,000 Ghanaians who said they had no money to pay for food or for the journey home by road.

Although the officials said they could confirm only the death of one woman, who fell into the harbor during the scramble to board the ships, Accra radio, monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp., said that several people had been drowned in the rush.

The Lagos shipping officials said the mooring ropes from the ships had hardly been fastened before people began to scramble up them.

The departure of the second vessel was delayed for hours as officials pleaded with several hundred passengers to disembark because the ship was dangerously overloaded for the 15-hour trip to Accra.

One Ghanaian, who fought unsuccessfully to board the ship, said he had seen baggage being tossed into the harbor. But he said he did not know whether it was done to lighten the load or to persuade people to return to the dock.

Those left behind said they would remain at the port and wait for the ships to return. They said sanitary conditions at the docks had improved with fewer people there and that the price of food, which had skyrocketed, had come down.

Only a few people were leaving on trucks Tuesday for the overland trip through Benin and Togo.

Although the Nigerian government's deadline for the departure of unskilled and unemployed workers ran out Monday, skilled and professional people have until the end of this month to leave.

The government said when it announced the expulsions two weeks ago that it would start a search operation Tuesday to root out remaining illegal aliens. Officials said the first search targets would be hotels and restaurants, then indus-

trial and commercial enterprises and private homes.

The searches are expected to be a difficult task in this city of at least five million people, but newspapers have called on all Nigerians to inform the police of any illegal aliens remaining.

Some sections of the city, where illegal aliens had set up ghettos on the basis of nationality, are now deserted and most of the migrant workers appear to have succeeded in getting out in the two-week exodus, mostly by the overland route.

Officials said it was impossible to say how many people had left. There have been other casualties apart from the drowning. In Geneva, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said 10 persons had died of hunger at the Benin-Togo border on their way to Ghana from Nigeria.

Four of those deported were killed when their truck hit a bridge Monday, and another was killed in a train crash.

A spokesman for the High Commissioner for Refugees said that, according to the Benin government, about 800,000 West Africans, mostly Ghanaians, were now in Benin after being expelled from Nigeria.

Shortages of food and basic goods were reported in Accra, where the population is swelling with the flood of returning Ghanaians.

North Korea Puts Forces on Alert As Seoul, U.S. Hold War Games

United Press International

TOKYO — Kim Il Sung, the North Korean leader, put his forces on "semitwar" alert Tuesday in response to large-scale U.S.-South Korean military exercises and accused South Korea of firing on a North Korean jet bomber.

"The reckless military provocations of the U.S. imperialists are now... placing our people under a critical situation in which a war may break out any moment," the official Korean Central News Agency said.

"If the enemy provokes a war of aggression against the northern half of our republic," the press agency quoted him as saying in a broadcast monitored in Tokyo, the North Korean armed forces will "meet out a stern punishment."

North Korea said the semistar state will last until mid-April when the U.S.-South Korean maneuvers end. There was no immediate reaction by South Korea.

"Our efforts to build up our defense forces are efforts to build up the capacity to deter aggression," U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz said in Tokyo when asked if the U.S.-South Korean war games might be an invitation to war in the Far East.

"The United States and its allies will start no wars," Mr. Shultz said on the eve of his departure for visits to China and South Korea.

Mr. Kim's semistar alert coincided with a South Korean call for a meeting of the two Koreas in March at the truce village of Panmunjom, Seoul or Pyongyang, the North Korean capital.

The meeting had been suggested to pave the way for a meeting between Mr. Kim and President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea.

The war games reportedly are the largest in scale outside the Communist bloc, with 188,000 troops involved. Reports from Seoul said that about 70,000 American troops, including 40,000 stationed in South Korea, and 118,000

South Koreans were to take part in the maneuvers.

The U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier Enterprise was said to be among the American ships involved in the exercises.

North Korea urged the United States to "stop at once their hostile acts bringing the situation (in Korea) to the brink of war," the press agency said.

"The entire people will get ready in full combat gear to smash in time the enemy's war moves and defend the skies, land and seas of the country and their posts like an impenetrable fortress," the broadcast said.

In another broadcast, North Korea accused South Korean forces of firing "more than 300 anti-aircraft gun shells" at a North Korean aircraft that it said had been on routine duty near the countries' western border.

The South Korean Defense Ministry said that a North Korean AL-28 jet bomber intruded in South Korean air space Monday and had been turned back by ground fire. The ministry accused the North of distorting the facts.

North Korea also said that a U.S. SR-71 high-altitude reconnaissance plane flew over its air space Friday for the 16th time this year.

The press agency said that Mr. Kim issued the alert order in his role as supreme commander of North Korean armed forces.

North Korea, supported by the Soviet Union and China, fought a three-year war with U.S.-backed South Korea that ended in 1953.

Kenya, Albania Open Diplomatic Relations

United Press International

NAIROBI — Kenya and Albania on Tuesday established diplomatic relations on an ambassadorial level, the first formal exchange of diplomatic missions between the two countries, the government announced.

Diplomatic ties were established "to strengthen and develop cooperation between our two countries," according to the announcement.

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Robert Stevens Dies, McCarthy Era Figure

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Robert T. Stevens, 83, a former secretary of the army who became a major figure in the 1954 Senate hearings that led to the condemnation of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy and the collapse of his anti-Communist campaign, died Sunday at his home in Edison, New Jersey.

Mr. Stevens, director, executive and former chief executive of J.P. Stevens & Co., one of the world's largest, most diversified textile organizations, left the family business on several occasions to serve in military and government posts.

But it was his service as secretary of the army, from 1953 to 1955 during the first term of President Dwight D. Eisenhower, that carried Mr. Stevens into the spotlight of one of the most tumultuous events of the postwar era, the army-McCarthy hearings.

The hearings captivated the nation over seven weeks of angry denunciation and name-calling in the Wisconsin Republican's attack on the army for what he called "coddling Communists."

Sir Alan Cunningham

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, England (AP) — General Sir Alan Cunningham, 95, the British commander whose forces defeated the Italians in Ethiopia and Eritrea and restored Haile Selassie to his throne, died Sunday, his family announced Tuesday.

Younger brother of Admiral Lord Cunningham, who was commander in the Mediterranean and General Eisenhower's naval deputy in World War II, General Cunningham's glory after liberating Ethiopia (then called Abyssinia) in 1941 was short-lived.

He was transferred to the war against Field Marshal Erwin Rommel in the Western Desert as commander of Britain's 8th Army and lost the initiative in the crucial battle of Sidi Rezegh. When he suggested retreat to his superior, Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, he was overruled and replaced.

In 1945, he was named high commissioner and commander in chief for Palestine and high commissioner for Trans-Jordan, serving until British troops were withdrawn in 1948.

John H. Colburn

VIRGINIA BEACH, Virginia (AP) — John H. Colburn, 70, a former foreign correspondent and executive for The Associated Press and a retired vice president of Landmark Communications Inc., died Tuesday after a long illness.

Clashes Reported After Vietnamese Take Rebel Camp

United Press International

BANGKOK — Scattered fighting broke out Tuesday near the Thai-Cambodian border around a refugee camp that was seized Monday by Vietnamese forces in the heaviest assault of the current dry season, according to reports reaching Bangkok.

Western relief workers said up to 25,000 Cambodian refugees had been allowed to camp inside the Thai border following heavy fighting Monday that forced them to flee the Nong Chan camp. Until the Vietnamese attack, in which about 100 persons were reportedly wounded, Nong Chan had been a stronghold of rebels fighting the Vietnamese presence in Cambodia.

Military sources at the border reported scattered light-arms fire around the camp early Tuesday. But artillery and mortar fire resumed in the afternoon. Witnesses said Vietnamese troops occupying Nong Chan halted their advance a little more than a mile from the Cambodian-Thai border.

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INSIGHTS

At Stake in Shultz's Trip: Harmony of U.S., Chinese World Views

By Henry A. Kissinger

NEW YORK — Chinese-American relations have been on a roller coaster for the past generation. In World War II and its immediate aftermath, America somewhat sentimentally tried to promote a weak China, torn by civil war, to great-power status. Then, with the Chinese revolution and the Korean war, came a swing to the other extreme of seemingly permanent hostility, with contact between the two countries, for all intents and purposes, broken off.

When a rapprochement finally took place in the early 1970s, many Americans fell prey to our nostalgic national habit of equating relations among states with relations among people and endowed it with qualities of personal friendship.

In the nature of things, this raised exaggerated expectations that could not be fulfilled. Almost inevitably, strains have developed. To some extent occasional squabbles are a sign of maturation, of a normal relationship between countries. Still, the tensions in recent years have gained their own momentum, threatening to damage the important common long-term objectives of both countries.

It is to reverse this process that Secretary of State George P. Shultz has set out on his journey to China.

Timing of Textile Issue

Conventional wisdom has it that the current difficulties are largely due to the clumsiness of the Reagan administration. To be sure, some of the exuberant early statements on Taiwan will not be landmarks in the annals of diplomatic finesse, and the unpropitious timing of the textile issue just prior to the Shultz visit makes one wonder about the coordinating mechanism in our government.

The fact remains that the administration has gone to extraordinary lengths — even more remarkable given its starting point — to emphasize its commitment to close ties with Beijing. And it took two to make the textile issue intractable. The causes of the strains in Washington-Beijing relations go deeper; they antedate the Reagan administration; they have been exacerbated in both countries by errors of judgment and domestic conflicts.

These strains originate, indeed, in the two countries' differing approaches to foreign policy. During the early period of renewed contacts, much innocent nonsense could be heard about how "unnatural" had been the estrangement between the American and the Chinese peoples, as if rapprochement fulfilled a deep emotional necessity on both sides.

The facts were far more prosaic. China, in its marvelous history of 3,000 years, has never had the experience of dealing with other societies on the basis of equality. It has felt most comfortable when able to be aloof, self-contained, as a culture whose uniqueness placed it beyond the reach of outsiders.

For China there was nothing at all unnatural about living apart from America. Nor can it be said that in 1971 there was a ground swell of grass-roots demand in the United States for an opening to China.

Common Threat Seen

What brought the two nations together was not sentiment but awareness of a common threat. The Chinese saw an awesome border of Soviet military power along the border, including nuclear missiles and 40 modern combat divisions. By 1969, it was obvious to China that Marxist theory not only did not shield it from military pressure, on the contrary, the newly promulgated "Brezhnev doctrine" claimed the right to enforce the unity of the Communist world by military might.

For the United States, opportunity combined with necessity. The expansion of Soviet military power and constant Soviet pressures on the international equilibrium had been for us a familiar feature of the postwar scene. But it was only in the late 1960s that the United States began to sense the limits of its power and to recognize



Chou En-lai and Henry Kissinger in Peking.

the need for associations beyond our traditional allies.

The process was given impetus by a sophisticated president to whom an unsentimental perception of power relationships was congenial rather than anathema. There were powerful incentives for a rapprochement with China: to balance the Soviet Union, either to restrain it or to induce it to negotiate seriously; to isolate Hanoi to give it an incentive to end the Vietnam War; to maintain American self-assurance amid our messy withdrawal from Indochina by demonstrating our continuing capacity for major positive initiatives.

The new links between China and America flourished so long as the two sides kept their eye on the common objective of resisting what their communities came to describe as "hegemony." Simply put, this meant resistance to Soviet attempts to overturn the global balance of power and some agreement on an appropriate strategy to achieve this end.

There were inevitable differences in tactical perspective. In the developing world, Beijing often relied on competing with Moscow in appealing to radical movements, which led it to back some leaders and causes that were hardly America's favorites. Also, China was leery of Washington's relations with Moscow, explicitly fearful that détente would undermine the West's willingness to stand up to the Soviet Union, implicitly suspicious that it might lead to a U.S.-Soviet arrangement at China's expense.

These differences were downplayed early on because each side had an interest in rapid and visible progress — the United States to demonstrate its new options amid the frustrations of the Vietnam War; China to discourage the Soviet Union from attempting to apply the Brezhnev doctrine to it. Thus, both sides strove to achieve a coordination of purposes, if not of policies.

High-level Chinese-American meetings were unique in that they rarely concerned concrete or technical negotiations; most of the conversations dealt with basic geopolitical assessments, projections and strategies.

In the touchy field of Washington's relations with Moscow, the United States took great pains to keep Beijing fully informed. In this manner, tactical differences were kept in perspective and not allowed to harm the essentials of Chinese-U.S. relations. In that process, in-

terestingly enough, our relations with the Soviet Union prospered as well.

The succeeding years made this mutual restraint increasingly difficult to maintain. Domestic upheavals preoccupied the leaders of both countries and spilled over into foreign policy. At first, relations with Moscow were at the heart of the problem.

The United States always had a difficult passage to navigate: If Washington grew too exuberant about détente, we would disquiet Beijing and stampede it into its own overtures to Moscow to avoid being left at the gate. If we were too intransigent, Beijing might take our counterbalancing of Moscow for granted and be tempted to flaunt opposition to us on bilateral issues or in some areas of the world without fear of being left alone with the Soviet Union.

The Carter administration oscillated between these extremes. The wing backed by Cyrus Vance, the secretary of state, gave clear priority to improving relations with Moscow; the wing backed by the national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, spoke of a "China card" as if Beijing were a weapon in our arsenal. But a card can be discarded as well as played; the unintended consequence was the unrelenting inference that, for the right price from Moscow, we might loosen our ties with Beijing.

The Reagan administration suffered from no such ambivalence. Its anti-Soviet pronouncements seemed to freeze us into a rigid hostility toward the Soviet Union, which freed China to adopt, at little risk, a militant Third World posture of "a plague on both your houses." At the same time, some members of the new administration expressed philosophic convictions very different from those of their predecessors with respect to China itself and its relationship to Taiwan, causing Beijing to fear — incorrectly — a regression to the John Foster Dulles era.

Not is the fault all on the American side. Since the first American visit to China, Beijing has experienced major domestic upheavals of its own. It would be astonishing if China's internal political battles remained confined to the publicized issues. Inevitably, some of the stringency in the reaction to American policies reflected, at least in part, factional rivalries exploiting the presumed embarrassments of Chinese leaders at not obtaining greater or more rapid concessions from the United States.

In recent years, the Taiwan issue — which is

genuinely neuralgic for the Chinese — has, nevertheless, been pursued with extraordinary subtlety, even after the Reagan administration had gone out of its way to emphasize the priority it attached to Beijing. No president could have conceded more than Mr. Reagan did in the August 1982 communiqué.

Nevertheless, the Chinese assault on him inexplicably continued for many months. The ambiguous rapprochement with Moscow as well as almost surely grows out of some internal maneuvering in the People's Republic — perhaps an insistence by the armed forces on some diplomatic respite so long as the Chinese military buildup receives such a low domestic priority.

Whatever the cause, U.S.-Chinese relations are less good than they should be, given the enduring parallel interests of the two countries in maintaining the global balance of power.

A stock-taking on both sides is overdue. The real story of Secretary Shultz's visit to China will not be the familiar issues, such as Taiwan, trade and normalization. At stake will be something intangible: the way the United States and China view their respective roles on world affairs and, above all, whether these views can be harmonized. And this trip is of enormous importance. It is crucial, above all, to be clear about what cannot be accomplished and should not be attempted.

The Shultz visit cannot finally resolve the Taiwan issue. In the Shanghai communiqué of 1972, the accord on normalization of 1979 and even more explicitly in the communiqué of 1982, the United States has repeatedly committed itself to the proposition that there is only one China and that it would not support any variety of a two-China solution.

Moreover, the United States has already recognized Beijing as the government of all China. In the process, both sides have had to make painful adjustments on such issues as American arms sales.

The future of Taiwan must now be left to historical processes, and for the Chinese on both sides of the Taiwan Strait to work out in their own subtle ways as Chinese leaders themselves have affirmed. What remains for both sides is to live up to the letter and spirit of existing undertakings. The secretary will surely hear Chinese views as to what that spirit entails. But formal diplomacy has exhausted the subject; the legal framework cannot be stretched further.

Nor would the subject of trade by itself warrant a trip to Beijing by the secretary of state. To be sure, trade and technology will become increasingly important to China. (The speed of its modernization will depend on it.)

Both sides have real complaints: Our tactics in the recent textile negotiations have been excruciating. Chinese bureaucracy can be maddening for American investors and companies to deal with. We have been too slow in fulfilling promises on technology transfer. The Chinese have changed their economic plan repeatedly in recent years.

But at the heart of these issues — and the reason they fester — is the inadequate political priority that U.S.-Chinese relations have received from both sides. Neither country can want to — nor afford to — win the battles. Both have a stake in overcoming bureaucratic inertia and suspicion. It is high time for the top leaders of both countries to address again the fundamental dimensions of the relationship and to lift discussions to the strategic plane.

Above all, the United States should show no nervousness over Chinese-Soviet negotiations. A mature relationship between the United States and China can only be based on the premise that each side is quite able to assess its own national interest without outside instruction. Washington and Beijing regulate their relationships with other countries not as a favor to each other but to serve their interests in peace, security and progress.

If each side is wise, it will not deliberately jangle the nerves of the other by invoking a So-

viet option. China is entitled to ease tensions with its northern neighbor if it can — just as we are trying to do — but it must avoid doing so in a way that makes Moscow the arbiter of both European-American and Chinese-American relationships. Each side's freedom of action is in the end restricted by a set of truths that each ignores at its peril.

First, it is a pre-eminent strategic interest of the United States to prevent Soviet domination of the Eurasian landmass — the much-stressed hegemony — for that would shift the global balance of resources and power irreversibly to Moscow's advantage. A threat to the security of China would undermine the global equilibrium as surely as Soviet domination of Europe. And a weakening of America would jeopardize the security of China. Statesmen can make use of these facts; they cannot univert them.

Second, China realizes — even when it does not avow — that its frontier of more than 4,000 miles (6,400 kilometers) with the Soviet Union is its fundamental security problem. As China modernizes, it turns into a potential long-range danger for Moscow, if only because it will be less and less subject to intimidation.

Beijing knows very well, moreover, that it is being wooed because the United States is in play; in our absence it might be threatened. Just as the United States — if it is rational — cannot push U.S.-Soviet détente to the point of endangering Chinese security, so China, if it is far-sighted, cannot wish to forfeit America's vital interest in its security and territorial integrity.

Still, reality is not self-implementing. In America, each new administration proudly proclaims the failure of its predecessor and its determination to start afresh — oblivious to the fact that this must unsettle all leaders who have staked their country's fate on the previous dispensation. The Chinese approach is patient and aloof; the Middle Kingdom has a horror of appearing as a supplicant.

Washington acts as if good faith and bonhomie supply the lubricant of international relations. Beijing assumes that its interlocutor has done his homework and will understand subtle indications; the Chinese approach can, therefore, appear impersonal, even condescending. To the Chinese, Americans often appear unstable and slightly frivolous. To Americans, Chinese occasionally present themselves as either inscrutable or uncommunicative.

Thus, both countries need to understand each other's psychology better and to establish the confidence that this understanding will last. We have to face the fact that the Chinese have developed serious doubts about our political or even emotional stability. At one point we seemed to invite military cooperation and then backed away. We promised cooperation on transfer of technology and in effect reneged.

All this raised doubts whether we were really interested in a close relationship. Even where Beijing acknowledges our commitment to maintain the balance of power, doubts have developed whether we are able to interpret it correctly in concrete circumstances or act on our interpretation.

When the United States is perceived in Beijing as an inadequate guardian of the equilibrium, as it was over Angola, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Iran, there are two consequences: Beijing is tempted toward Moscow despite all its suspicions, if only to gain time. And the bilateral issues of Chinese-American diplomacy — like Taiwan or trade — must carry a disproportionate burden of the relationship.

Chinese Rhetoric a Factor

Chinese policy and rhetoric of the past few years have made their own contribution to the impasse. It does not build confidence to urge the United States into a defense of the balance of power and then give it equal billing as a threat to peace with the Soviet "hegemonist."

In recent years the vocabulary of criticism from Beijing has been far more prevalent than that of cooperation. Beijing must understand that only a relationship built on some strategic understandings and cooperation on some inter-

national issues will command American public and congressional support for the long term.

We cannot sustain indefinitely a relationship that in the public mind consists of constant irritation over Taiwan, some economic links (perceived as helping China more than us), and rhetorical battles in international forums.

Secretary Shultz — I am certain — will seek to make clear that we view the world in geopolitical terms relevant to Chinese perceptions. There are several areas in which Chinese and American views should be harmonized, or at least the range of our disagreements understood. First, of course, is policy toward the Soviet Union in general. In addition, we should maintain a continuing intimate dialogue on specific international issues:

- Where United States and Chinese interests converge and what may be done to concert our actions — for example, Afghanistan and Indochina.

- Where we have divergent policies but seek to avoid conflict — for example, in Korea, where we back opposing sides within the context of a shared interest in avoidance of war in the peninsula.

- Where we have different perceptions — such as the Middle East and Africa — but where policies should at a minimum not obstruct efforts for peace.

- Relations with Europe and Japan, where on the whole American and Chinese interests run parallel.

Technology an Urgent Topic

Of the operational matters, the only issue requiring urgent attention is transfer of technology. Our restrictions on trade with Communist countries have as their purpose to prevent the strengthening of strategic capabilities hostile to us.

But China is decidedly not a Soviet ally, nor is it in the same class of military power. China could not represent a military threat to American interests for the rest of this century, by which time current technology will be superseded. China, in my view, should be given the same status for technological transfer as India and Yugoslavia. It would convey that we understand, and take seriously, the strategic parallelism of interest.

In my experience, the best approach in discussions with Chinese leaders is complete frankness. It is wiser to admit that some positions are in a state of evolution than to pretend to settled views that dialogue will reveal as shallow or empty. It would help if — as the dialogue develops — the American positions could be given as much of a bipartisan cast as possible.

At the same time, Secretary Shultz's host must not place the entire weight of the trip on him. It is to be hoped that the Chinese contribution will transcend the occasional hectoring of recent years, especially the grating tendency to treat American presentations as if we were students taking an examination. Beijing has to assume some responsibility of its own for the balance of power.

I am convinced that both sides to this dialogue will be represented by men with the wisdom to transcend the recent past. Neither side can have promoted the visit for it to fail; each side knows that a failure would not leave us with the status quo, but mark a setback. Nor can one single exchange provide the necessary depth and stability. Senior Chinese leaders should continue the process in Washington. And however difficult the dialogue may be, negotiating with the Chinese has the advantage that undertakings will be strictly honored.

Many American leaders have visited Beijing in the past decade. All have been impressed by their hosts' thoughtfulness and meticulousness. None will have gone to a more propitious juncture than Secretary Shultz. I have every confidence that his trip will mark a major step forward to the benefit of our two countries and the peace of the world.

Henry A. Kissinger, a former U.S. secretary of state, contributed this commentary to *The Washington Post*.

Samoans: Gentle and Peaceful? A Scientist Differs

Study Challenges Mead's Book on Islanders and Could Stir 'Nature vs. Nurture' Debate

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Two months before its official publication date, a book maintaining that the late anthropologist Margaret Mead seriously misrepresented the culture and character of Samoa has ignited heated discussion within the behavioral sciences.

The book is entitled "Margaret Mead and Samoa: The Making and Unmaking of an Anthropological Myth," by Derek Freeman, professor emeritus of anthropology at the Australian National University in Canberra.

On the surface, the book, to be published in April by Harvard University Press, is a critical analysis of Miss Mead's book, "Coming of Age in Samoa," the best-selling work of anthropology that on its publication in 1928 established her national reputation.

"On that level, Freeman's book is an extremely important piece of work," said Robert C. Hunt, chairman of the department of anthropology at Brandeis University, who evaluated the book for Harvard University Press.

Beneath the surface, Mr. Freeman's book could intensify the often bitterly contested "nature-versus-nurture" controversy, the argument over whether human beings are shaped mainly by environment or by heredity. Moreover, the book raises important questions about scholarship and ideological commitment.

Miss Mead described the Samoan people as gentle, peaceful, free of religious conflicts and devoid of jealousy. They condoned adolescent free love, she said, and as a result, adolescence in Samoa was without the turmoil or stress that accompanies adolescence in the United States and elsewhere, demonstrating, she said, that adolescent behavior had to be explained in purely cultural terms.

By contrast, Mr. Freeman asserts that:

- The Samoan people are intensely competitive.

- They have high rates of homicide and assault, and the incidence of rape in Samoa is among the highest in the world.

- Samoan children, adolescents and adults live within an authority system that regularly results in psychological disturbances ranging from compulsive behaviors to hysterical illnesses and suicide.

- They are extremely prone to fits of jealousy.

- Not only are Samoans not given to casual lovemaking, but also the "cult of female virginity" is probably carried to a greater extreme than in any other culture known to anthropology.

Scholars are already commenting on the book.

"If Freeman is correct, it raises the question of how many other people were collecting incor-

rect information and putting it out as fact," said Sherwood L. Washburn, a past president of the American Anthropological Association. "The question his book raises is how one assesses validity in a profession where people's field work and field notes are regarded by most people as unassailable."

The Freeman book contends that many of Miss Mead's assertions about Samoa "are fundamentally in error and some of them preposterously false."

This re-evaluation comes 58 years after Miss Mead, then 23 years old, embarked in 1925 for the South Pacific to study adolescence there at the suggestion of Franz Boas, her professor at Columbia University, and 55 years after the publication of the resulting "Coming of Age in Samoa."

The book, the first of almost two dozen by Miss Mead, helped turn the tide for the cultural determinists, who believe that culture determines personality, in their battle with the biological determinists.

The book also helped vault the author to the forefront of her profession, where she remained until her death in 1978. It has sold millions of copies in 16 languages and has had an impact far beyond academe. Its message has influenced laws, social policy and, said Mr. Washburn, "influenced the way people were brought up in this country."

"The entire academic establishment and all the encyclopedias and all the textbooks accepted the conclusions in her book, and those conclusions are fundamentally in error," Mr. Freeman said in a telephone conversation. "There isn't another example of such wholesale self-deception in the history of the behavioral sciences."

Impact on Psychology

Few other scholars would go that far, but many are convinced that Mr. Freeman, a New Zealander with a doctorate from Cambridge University, has written an important book. Ernst Mayr, professor emeritus of zoology at Harvard, and a leading behavioral scientist, said the book "is not only a contribution to cultural anthropology, but it will also have a major impact on psychology and other aspects of human biology."

Nikolaas Tinbergen, the behavioral scientist who won the 1973 Nobel Prize for medicine, said the Freeman book is "a masterpiece of modern scientific anthropology."

Defenders of Miss Mead say that many scholars who have lionized behind Mr. Freeman are longtime champions of biological determinism, a doctrine that has gained considerable strength and credence within the academic community during the last decade.

Mr. Freeman says that both nature and nur-

ture are always involved in shaping human behavior, yet he asserts that many anthropologists still give insufficient recognition to the significance of biology. That aside, however, Mr. Freeman said that his book is not so much intended to address that longtime academic dispute as to rectify the wrong that has been done to Samoan society.

One of the Freeman book's admirers is Le Tagaloa Leota Pita, dean of development at the University of Samoa, who said that although the book does not tell the Samoans anything new about themselves, "for the first time an outsider writes about Samoa as a Samoan would write and describes the reality of his living culture."

That reality, according to Mr. Freeman, who has spent a total of six years in Samoa since 1940, is wholly at variance with the idyllic picture conveyed by Miss Mead in her book and in subsequent writings about Samoa.

'Miss Mead's Errors'

The author attributes many of Miss Mead's "errors" to her unfamiliarity with the language, her absence of systematic prior investigation of the society and its values, and to her choosing to live with expatriate Americans rather than in a Samoan household. He writes that Miss Mead's depiction of adolescent free love is probably the result of the young anthropologist being deliberately misled by her adolescent informants, who wanted to tease her.

His major allegation, however, is that Miss Mead's professional shortcomings derived from her doctrinal baggage.

There is the clearest evidence, he writes, that "it was her deeply convinced belief in the doctrine of extreme cultural determinism, for which she was prepared to fight with the whole battery at her command, that led her to construct an account of Samoa that appeared to substantiate this very doctrine."

"I think Margaret may have gone to Samoa with a cultural bias," said Theodore Schwartz, professor of anthropology at the University of California, San Diego. "She always had a theme; she addressed current preoccupations and brought back from the field something that would reverberate in society. And I don't doubt that Margaret knew very little of the language and didn't have the total immersion one would want."

Mr. Schwartz, who was a field assistant for Miss Mead in New Guinea in the 1950s, has not read the Freeman book. But he said that even if Miss Mead made errors in Samoa, "I would find it hard to believe that she was 180 degrees wrong."

Mr. Schwartz said that Miss Mead made some errors about the Manua people, the subject of "Growing Up in New Guinea," her sec-

ond book, "but overall, she was brilliant and perceptive."

Miss Mead was a curator at the American Museum of Natural History for more than 50 years. David Hurst Thomas, chairman of the museum's department of anthropology, said: "It would bother me if aspersions were cast on her integrity or honesty, but it doesn't bother me that her research findings may have been superseded. I am an archaeologist, and we learn that dealing with a culture 10,000 years old in 1983, it is not the same 10,000-year-old culture studied in 1923. It doesn't mean that the research is any less valid."

Several of Mr. Freeman's professional colleagues note that his own personality has complicated the dispute. For example, Mr. Washburn, a former chairman of the anthropology department at the University of California, Berkeley, said: "He is, unfortunately, a difficult person and he's using this anti-Mead data to attack Boas." (Miss Mead's late mentor, Boas, was the intellectual leader of American anthropology. He wrote the foreword to "Coming of Age in Samoa.")

"People who work on Samoa know Margaret Mead was wrong, and Freeman's book shows that beyond doubt," said Bradd Shore, professor of anthropology at Emory University and author of the recent book, "Silaiala: A Samoan Mystery" (Columbia University Press). "But if she suppressed the dark elements, Freeman painted all those dark elements in his book. She generated a myth out of opposition to eugenics, he generated a distorted picture out of opposition to Margaret Mead. But on the whole, his book is brilliant."

Mr. Freeman acknowledges his unpopularity within the profession, but he attributes much of it to the hostility of colleagues who resent the mere suggestion that anyone would take issue with a virtual "goddess of anthropology," whom he describes as "a very remarkable woman of quite considerable achievement."

When he decided to return to Samoa in 1965, he said, "I was refused research funds by my own department head on grounds that I shouldn't try to go against Margaret Mead." Moreover, he asserts in his book that so dominant were Miss Mead's position and reputation that anthropologists who subsequently went to Samoa and found errors in her research not only did not question her findings but, because of the prevailing intellectual climate, actually praised their "remarkably high" reliability.

Mr. Freeman also denies conducting a vendetta. His book is a necessary corrective, he said, because Miss Mead "never revised in any way" the original text of "Coming of Age in Samoa," despite its inaccurate picture of the Samoan ethos, and its conclusions continue to



Margaret Mead

be regarded by anthropologists and others "as though they were eternal verities."

"What's involved here are two things — Freeman's arguments about Margaret Mead and Samoa in the 1920s, and Freeman's position on the relative strengths of nature-nurture," said Mr. Hunt.

"You could write a book on either subject," he said, "without more than a paragraph or two referring to the other. His position on Margaret Mead is an attempt at intellectual history, to put into context events in academic life. That is controversial, it will be controversial not as a question of faith but of accuracy and interpretation. His position on nature-nurture amounts to a matter of faith. That he has put the two together will confuse the interpretation of both, but it's his book."

Mr. Washburn said that few anthropologists under 50 will be bothered by the Freeman book, because their theories are built on data in addition to Miss Mead's, but many older scholars will be upset because "her book said what liberals wanted to believe at that time."

He added that he discussed the Freeman thesis last spring with an influential anthropologist. "He said that even if everything Freeman

says is true, the Mead book was very influential for anthropology. But that's a disturbing attitude, because it means you can just make up a myth, and if it's one everybody agrees with, you're a great person." Nevertheless, he is critical of Freeman for not publishing his findings while Miss Mead was alive.

"I had a meeting with her in 1964 in Australia and laid my cards on the table at that time," said the author, who describes himself as having been a strong believer in Miss Mead's findings when he first went to Samoa. "I was in correspondence with her since, and when I finished my primary draft in August 1978, I wrote and warned her that it was highly critical, asking her to see a copy. I did not get a reply, and she died that November."

Although he published a number of papers about Samoa on technical subjects, Mr. Freeman said, not until 1981 was he finally given access to the archives of the High Court in American Samoa. "I had tried in the 1960s to be refused, and when I was finally allowed to see the evidence was conclusive," he said, referring to the statistics about rape, assault and other crimes that appear in both the text and in the book's 55 pages of notes.

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12 Month	High	Low	Stock Div.	Yld.	P/E	100	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
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175	22	14	Verizon	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
200	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
210	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
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263	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
264	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
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267	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
268	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
269	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
270	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
271	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
272	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
273	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
274	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
275	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
276	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
277	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
278	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
279	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
280	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
281	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
282	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
283	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
284	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
285	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
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338	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
339	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
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343	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
344	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
345	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
346	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
347	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
348	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
349	22	14	Vision	1.00	8.19	9	201	14	200	+36
3										

Closing prices Feb. 1

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Closing prices, Feb. 26		Bid/Ask	
Non-Financials			
Aluminum	100-lb. 1.00	99 1/2	100 1/2
Copper	3.40	3.39 1/2	3.40 1/2
Gold	380.00	379 3/4	380 1/4
Iron Ore	100-lb. 1.00	99 1/2	100 1/2
Nickel	100-lb. 1.00	99 1/2	100 1/2
Palladium	100-lb. 1.00	99 1/2	100 1/2
Platinum	100-lb. 1.00	99 1/2	100 1/2
Silver	100-lb. 1.00	99 1/2	100 1/2
Steel	100-lb. 1.00	99 1/2	100 1/2
Tin	100-lb. 1.00	99 1/2	100 1/2
Zinc	100-lb. 1.00	99 1/2	100 1/2
Non Banks			
Bank of America	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of New York	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of Montreal	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of Toronto	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the West	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the South	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the North	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the East	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the Middle	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the West	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the South	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the North	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the East	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the Middle	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the West	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the South	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the North	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the East	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the Middle	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the West	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the South	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the North	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the East	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the Middle	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the West	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the South	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the North	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the East	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the Middle	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
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Bank of the South	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the North	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
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Bank of the Middle	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the West	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the South	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the North	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the East	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the Middle	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the West	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the South	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
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Bank of the Middle	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the West	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the South	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the North	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
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Bank of the West	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the South	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the North	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the East	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the Middle	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the West	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the South	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the North	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the East	100 shares	100 1/2	101 1/2
Bank of the Middle	100 shares	100 1/2</	

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1983

BUSINESS PEOPLE

New Firm to Take Advantage Of Growth in Asian Market

In a bid to take part in the growth of Asia and the global expansion of financial markets, a Kuwaiti company has joined together with one from Hong Kong and another from the United States to form Asian Oceanic Holdings Ltd., with Richard M. Bliss as chairman and chief executive officer.

Mr. Bliss said the company will offer a wide combination of financial management and business development services to companies in East and Southeast Asia from its headquarters in Singapore and Hong Kong. Asian Oceanic is 40 percent owned by Cigna Corp. of the United States, 40 percent by Oceanic Finance Co. Ltd. of Hong Kong and 20 percent by Kuwaiti Foreign Contracting and Investment Co.

"The Asian area is going to continue to grow and prosper, and we're going to see a number of new businesses and companies, and there will be a real role for a group of professionals working with these companies," Mr. Bliss said. "As they prosper, we hope to prosper."

Mr. Bliss said Asian Oceanic also hoped to serve as a principal channel between its clients and financial institutions in Europe, North America and Western Asia.

Francis G. Estrada left Bencom International Holdings Ltd. as senior vice president and Asian regional coordinator to join Asian Oceanic. As managing director, Mr. Estrada will be based in Singapore, but travel between company headquarters in Singapore and Hong Kong, Mr. Bliss said.

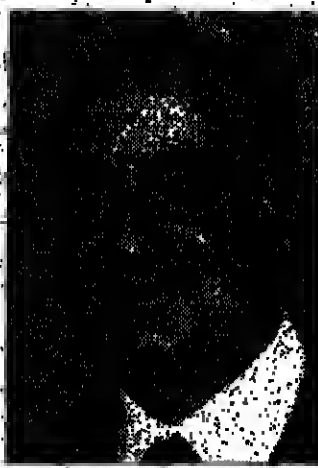
The new company's board of directors also includes: Richard M. Bliss, executive vice president of CIGNA; Albert H. Swank, Jr., vice president of CIGNA's affiliated business group; and William R. Knepp, deputy general manager of Kuwait Foreign Contracting.

AMEX Banking Chief Named

Following the combination of American Express International Banking Corp. and Trade Development Bank Holding of Geneva, Edmund J. Safra, chief executive officer of certain of the Trade Development banks, will add to his position the post of chairman and chief executive officer of American Express International Banking.

American Express International, American Express International banking subsidiary, has elected the following executive officers: Robert F. Smith, vice chairman, to president and chief operating officer; Alger B. Chapman, Jr., vice chairman, to the board of directors; James R. Greene, president, to vice chairman; and Robert A. Savage, executive vice president, to treasurer.

"Bob Smith's overall management expertise and Duke Chapman's experience in investments and personal financial services will provide a strong team to meet the international financial services needs of the 1980s," James D. Robinson 3d, chairman and chief executive officer of American Express International and the parent company, said.



Edmund J. Safra

Space Agency Nominates Director

The Council of the European Space Agency has nominated Roger M. Bonnet director of scientific programs. Mr. Bonnet has been a director of research at the French National Scientific Research Center since 1977. He takes over from E. Trubert of Germany on May 1.

Other Appointments

John C. Gault and Bahman Karbassian have been appointed senior economists by IED Consultants, a member of the International Energy Development Corp. Group, Geneva.

Sandor von Balluseck has been appointed assistant general manager for corporate industries marketing at Chase Manhattan Bank's Paris branch. Freddy de Man, formerly country corporate marketing manager for Chase's Belgian subsidiary, Banque de Commerce, replaces Mr. von Balluseck as manager at Chase's overseas corporation representative office in Amsterdam.

Midland Bank International, London, has established correspondent and corporate banking units. Peter J.W. Taglia, assistant general manager, has been appointed controller of correspondent banking, reporting to Hervé de Camargo, general manager; and Alan B. Barker has been appointed controller of corporate banking, reporting to David L. Hanson, general manager. Midland Bank also has appointed Henry P. Abrahams executive vice president and chief manager of a new branch in New York.

Banque de Dépôts de Genève has appointed M.A. Scholl general manager. Mr. Scholl, formerly a director of the bank and president of its executive committee, succeeds Charles von Arendtschke, who has left the bank.

JUDITH ANN YABLONKY

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Feb. 1, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	L.F.	S.F.	B.F.	S.F.	C.F.
Amsterdam	2.3725	4.13	10.825	2.671	8.7912	—	5.607	13.410	31.71
Berlin	4.77	7.4425	19.36	4.9332	3.4075	—	23.975	5.98	—
Brussels	2.495	3.725	—	—	—	—	91.20	5.11	12.25
Frankfurt	1.362	—	1.288	3.6423	2.1545	—	6.222	18.014	5.30
Geneva	1.4780	2.1590	—	—	—	—	53.72	23.31	70.18
London	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	7.46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Switzerland	1.4780	2.1590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
West Germany	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yokohama	1.4780	2.1590	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 BCU	6.799	6.616	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 BCU	1.0224	6.7122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency deposits Feb. 1

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month
1-Month	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
3-Month	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
6-Month	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
12-Month	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2

Key Money Rates

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month
1-Month	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
3-Month	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
6-Month	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
12-Month	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2

	1-Month	3-Month	6-Month	12-Month
1-Month	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
3-Month	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
6-Month	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2
12-Month	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2	9 1/4 - 9 1/2

Unemployment Remains Key U.K. Problem

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

LONDON — One year ago, when it was announced that British unemployment had surpassed three million, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had to struggle to make herself heard over shouts of "shame" and "resign" in the House of Commons.

The anniversary passed unmarked this week. The business community's concern focused instead on the current news about the shaky pound and falling oil prices.

But Mrs. Thatcher and her Conservative Party must call an election before May 1984, and neither she nor her political opposition is likely to forget that polls consistently conclude that most British voters view unemployment as the single most important indicator of the nation's economic situation. By that standard, the nation is in deeper trouble than ever.

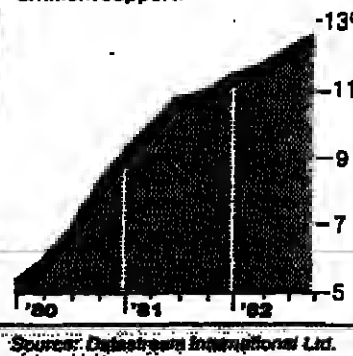
"There's a lot of pessimism on the employment outlook," said Richard Worsley, director of social affairs for the Confederation of British Industry. "There's nobody who sees a major reduction in unemployment in the next year to 18 months."

Unemployment has grown steadily, albeit at a slower rate, in the past year. In December, it rose in all 11 regions of the nation, from the relatively prosperous southeast, where it stood at 9.7 percent, to Northern Ireland, where it passed 20 percent.

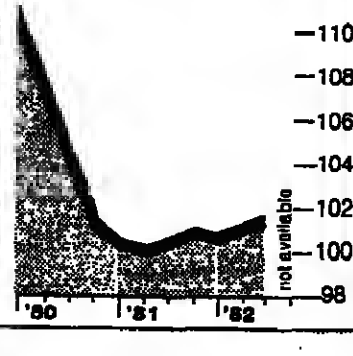
The figures also highlight the increasingly troublesome split between the economic fortunes of northern and southern Britain. Bolstered by London's service-oriented economy and the growth of electronics companies, the four southern and eastern regions have unemployment rates of under 12 percent; the mini-

Grim Days in Britain

Unemployment Percent unemployed in Britain, seasonally adjusted quarterly data based on claims for government support.



Industrial Production Seasonally adjusted index, including oil and gas, based on quarterly data.



num in the northern industry-oriented areas is 14.5 percent.

Fortunately, unemployment is not the whole story. In Britain, as in the United States, unemployment figures generally begin to improve many months after an economy has begun to rebound. They are lagging indicators, in the parlance of economists, and other statistics are more heartening.

Job vacancies have been rising in recent months and productivity, increased by the shutdown of inefficient plants, has grown at a rapid rate. Retail sales have been strong, giving producers of consumer products hope that the recession is ending for good. And last Thursday, the government reported that the nation's balance of trade surplus, helped by North Sea oil exports, had grown for the fourth straight month as exports surpassed the \$5-billion mark (\$7.68 billion) for the first time. Although still

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)



Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher

European Firms Hold Grundig Talks

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

DAVOS, Switzerland — Four leading West European electronics companies met in Munich Tuesday in a renewed effort to resolve the problems surrounding the proposed takeover of Grundig, West Germany's largest consumer electronics company, by France's nationalized Thomson Brandt, company sources said.

Participating in the talks, called at the initiative of Anton Jaumann, Bavaria's economics minister, were senior executives from West Germany's Siemens and Bosch groups, from Philips of the Netherlands and from Thomson. Thomson's agreement to acquire 75.5 percent of Grundig (for 800 million Deutsche marks (\$328 million)) has run into stiff resistance from German business and labor interests.

Philips, the Dutch electronics company, owns 24.5 percent of Grundig, and regards Thomson as its main competitor in Europe's consumer electronics market. Dur-

ing a news conference in Davos on Tuesday, Wisse Dekker, president of Philips, said the company has no plans to reduce its shareholding.

Responding to questions, Mr. Dekker said he expected the West German cartel office to reject Thomson's proposal to acquire 75.5 percent of Grundig. There has been speculation in German business circles that the decision will be made public by the office next week.

A German executive close to the Munich negotiations said Tuesday night that "Nothing is settled, and there will be surprises by the time it is all over."

According to senior West German and French executives, the focal point of the discussions were to be the reduction of Thomson's proposed shareholding from the 75.5 percent it originally sought to 51 percent or less.

Grundig officials did not participate in the talks and said that for the time being they were sticking with the original plan.

In Paris, a Thomson spokesman said the company was ready to participate in discussions about Grundig's future but that it also was holding to the original agreement signed in November.

If Thomson agrees to accept only 51 percent or less of Grundig, it would represent a setback to French government plans to dominate Grundig completely as part of a move to create what a French official described as a "new French-German electronics industry alliance." But German business vociferously opposed the venture on the grounds that it could jeopardize West German jobs and would be dominated by a nationalized company backed by a socialist government.

French industry sources, who also declined to be identified, said Thomson will agree to a plan that allows it to have majority control but would resist any move to cut its share below 50.5 percent, the minimum required under West German law for control.

Under what was regarded as one of the more likely solutions, the German executive said, Thomson would wind up with around 51 percent and Philips would remain at 24.5 percent, while the other 25 percent would be kept by Max Grundig, founder of the company, the executive said. It was Mr. Grundig who had originally agreed to sell all his shares to Thomson.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

Regan Asks for Limit To U.S. Money Growth

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Tuesday that he wants a money supply growth rate of 4 percent to 5 percent and expects cooperation from the Federal Reserve Board.

He told the House Appropriations Committee that he did not want to be pinned down on a specific time frame for that rate of growth.

The Federal Reserve Board's policy-making Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet next week to set money supply targets for this year, Fed Chairman Paul A. Volcker is supposed to testify before Congress on those targets Feb. 16.

The current target for M-1, the narrowest measure of the money supply comprising cash and money in checking accounts, is from 3 1/2 percent to 5 1/2 percent. In recent months, the Fed has said it was paying less attention to this narrow measure, and the growth has exceeded targets at times as much as doubling the higher figure.

Mr. Regan said "we are calling for a money growth rate of 4 to 5 percent over this period" of the budget. "We are expecting cooperation from the Fed for what we are asking for — a slow, steady growth in the money supply."

During a recess in the hearing, Mr. Regan said he would like 4 to 5 percent money growth each year into the "out years" of the budget.

N.Y. Stock Prices Decline Sharply On Deficit Fears

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange fell sharply Tuesday as concerns on Wall Street grew that federal budget deficits may reignite inflation.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down only slightly at midday but fell during the afternoon to close with a loss of 15.91 points at 1,059.79. The broad market did slightly better, as declining issues led advances by a ratio of five to three. Volume widened to 82.2 million shares from 67.1 million traded Monday.

Analysts said President Ronald Reagan's remarks in St. Louis Tuesday raised concerns that there would be tough fight ahead on the federal budget between Congress and the White House.

Mr. Reagan said he would keep his economic recovery plan and pledged to fight any move to interfere with a 10 percent income tax cut scheduled for July 1.

He also said he intended to press his arms buildup, projected to cost \$15 billion over the next five years. Many congressmen are calling for more than the \$8 billion in cuts that the administration has already proposed for the fiscal 1984 military budget.

"Everyone is nervous about the budget," said Harvey Deutsch of PricewaterhouseCoopers. "The market will be under pressure until Congress and the president come to some agreement."

Analysts said investors were also concerned by the recent increases in some interest rates. The closely watched federal funds rate, charged on overnight loans between banks, rose as high as 8 3/4 percent from Monday's close of 8 1/4 percent.

Analysts also said they expected some traders to cash in on profits because the Dow average had gained 37.71 points the previous three sessions. But selling was not intense most of the day.

Also, Tuesday, Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, commented after Mr. Regan's remark: "We are expecting the increase [in the rate of money growth] will be consistent with the real growth and stable inflation" that the administration is forecasting.

Mr. Feldstein added that the administration thinks "a steady monetary policy is consistent with preventing interest rates from shooting up again."

Factory Orders Rise

The Commerce Department said Tuesday that U.S. factory orders rose 4.8 percent, or \$7.26 billion, in December to a seasonally adjusted \$157.62 billion. Reuters reported from Washington.

The department also revised the November figure from a 0.7-percent rise to a 0.5-percent advance.

In October, factory orders declined 4.1 percent, it said.

The department said for all of 1982 new orders for manufactured goods totaled \$1.86 trillion, or 6.4 percent less than the amount for 1981.

During a recess in the hearing, Mr. Regan said he would like 4 to 5 percent money growth each year into the "out years" of the budget.

But there was some positive news. Investors were encouraged by Martin Feldstein, Council of Economic Advisers chairman, said he would not be surprised to see the economy grow at a 5 percent rate in 1983 if the recovery actually did begin in January.

Many investors were watching to see how well the Treasury succeeds in selling \$14.5 billion in securities to raise cash and pay off interest on other securities.

Recent employee callbacks by General Motors and National Steel bolstered the claims of economic recovery. Also, there are signs the housing industry is reviving from a severe slump.

Uncertainty over what will happen to OPEC and prices has driven foreign money into U.S. corporate and government securities, analysts said. It also apparently is one reason precious metals prices have risen sharply.

On the NYSE floor, blue chip and technology stocks were the hardest hit. Losers in those groups included IBM off 1 1/2 to 97, ATT 1 1/2 to 66, General Motors 1 1/2 to 61 1/2, Eastman Kodak 7 1/2 to 8 1/2, General Electric 2 1/2 to 10 1/2, Digital Equipment 3 to 11 1/2 and Texas Instruments 7 1/2 to 16 1/2.

Energy stocks also weakened after several oil companies cut the price they pay for domestic crude oil.

Oil stocks with declines included Phillips Petroleum, down 1 1/2 to 30 1/2, Texaco 3/4 to 31 1/2, Superior 1 1/2 to 29 1/2, Mobil 1 1/4 to 25 1/2, and Standard of Indiana 1 to 39 1/2.

Schlumberger slid 2 1/4 to 43 on news that the Federal Trade Commission filed an antitrust complaint against the acquisition of Accutest Corp. by Schlumberger's Fairchild Camera subsidiary.

International Harvester rose 1/4 to 6 1/2 in heavy trading. The company denied reports that it is negotiating to sell its farm equipment division.

The Value Line stock index fell 0.91 to 165.40 and stock index futures contracts were off 3.00 to off 4.45. The Standard & Poor's 500 index fell 2.34 to 142.96 and index futures ranged from off 3.95 to off 4.00.

The NYSE composite index fell 1.14 to 82.61 and index futures ranged from off 2.30 to off 2.45.

TAPMAN

MANAGED COMMODITY ACCOUNTS. PERFORMANCE RESULTS FOR COMPTREND II

BEGINNING EQUITIES OF \$100,000

ON JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR

yielded the following after all charges:

IN 1980: +165%

IN 1981: +137%

IN 1982: +32%

As of JANUARY 27, 1983

EQUITY STOOD AT \$135,904.83

More than \$6,000,000 currently under management.

Call or write Royal Fraser & Tapman, Trend Analysis and Portfolio Management, Inc., West Street Plaza, New York, New York 10025 212-269-1041

Telex ENR 687713 UNY



RÉPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE

MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE NATIONALE

COMPAGNIE DES PHOSPHATES DE GAFSA

AVIS DE PRÉSELECTION INTERNATIONALE N° P 3300

La Compagnie des Phosphates de GAFSA se propose de lancer un appel d'offres pour l'exécution des opérations suivantes:

- Organisation et mise en place d'un système de gestion des stocks et de magasins.
- Formation des techniciens des ateliers centraux en moteurs diesel et transmission hydraulique.
- Formation du personnel d'entretien et de dépannage des instruments et de la régulation des usines.
- Département du personnel de conduite et d'entretien de la carrière de Kef Schakir et de l'entretien de celle-ci.
- Optimisation de l'exploitation des mines souterraines des usines et de la gestion financière.
- Gestion administrative du personnel.
- Étude de la réhabilitation des anciennes usines, des recettes et des plans d'homogénéisation du secteur est.

Dans ce but, la compagnie procédera à la présélection des soumissionnaires agréés pour participer à cet appel d'offres par la procédure suivante: Les différents soumissionnaires doivent présenter avant le 28/2/1983 un dossier incluant leurs références et le curriculum vitae de l'ensemble du personnel proposé pour les dites opérations ainsi que leur acceptation des cahiers des charges qui pourront être retirés dès la parution de cet avis, contre le paiement de la somme de 100 000 (cent Dinars) auprès du Service Général de la Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa sis au 9, rue du Royaume d'Arabie Saoudite, Tunis.

Les dossiers de soumissionnaires rédigés en langue française, en six exemplaires, devront être adressés sous pli scellé au nom de Monsieur le Directeur des Achats de la Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa, 2130 Metlaoui (Tunis). L'enveloppe extérieure devra obligatoirement porter la mention "Ne pas ouvrir."

CORUM
Maîtres Artisans d'Horlogerie

Les Spécialistes

The Corum ingot watch
An authentic Swiss ingot 999.9 pure gold encased in 18 ct gold. Each ingot is poured and numbered by the Union Bank of Switzerland. A collector's piece sure to become more precious with years. Les Spécialistes, an unprecedented collection of distinctive models, created by Corum's master craftsmen. For a brochure, write to Corum, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

FINANCIAL TIMES CONFERENCES

Keynote speakers at the Foreign Exchange Risk 1983 conference which will be held in London on 16 & 17 February 1983, will be Professor Alexander Lamfalussy, Mr Scott E Pardee, Mr H Baschnagel and Dr Erik Hoffmeyer.

Dr Michael von Clemm and Geoffrey Bell will chair and deliver major papers at The Euromarkets in 1983 Conference to be held in London on 8 & 9 March, 1983.

Details from:
Financial Times Conference Organisation
Telephone: London (01) 621 1355
Telex: London 27347 FTCON G

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

Open	High	Low	Close	CH
U.S. Futures Prices				
Open High Low Settle Chk.				
FRENCH FRANK				
5 per franc: 11.81 11.80 11.80 11.80				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 11.825, off 25.				
GERMAN MARK				
5 per mark: 1 mark equals 1.00				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
JAPANESE YEN				
5 per yen: 1 yen equals 100				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
SWISS FRANC				
5 per franc: 1 franc equals 1.00				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
INDUSTRIALS				
LUMBER				
1000 bd ft: 1.5 per 1000 bd ft				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
WYOM. PLYWOOD				
1000 bd ft: 1.5 per 1000 bd ft				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
TREASURY BONDS				
10 per cent: 100 per cent				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
COCOA				
100 lb: 1.5 per 100 lb				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
SOYBEAN MEAL				
100 lb: 1.5 per 100 lb				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
SOYBEAN OIL				
100 lb: 1.5 per 100 lb				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
METALS				
COPPER				
100 lb: 1.5 per 100 lb				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
ZINC				
100 lb: 1.5 per 100 lb				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
LEAD				
100 lb: 1.5 per 100 lb				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
SILVER				
100 oz: 1.5 per 100 oz				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				
GOLD				
100 oz: 1.5 per 100 oz				
Mar 14115 14120 14110 14120 1350				
PREV. SALES 455				
PREV. DAY'S OPEN 1.000, off 25.				

[illegible]

Cash PricesFeb. 1

Commodity and unit	Feb.	Jan.
Coffee A Santos, lb.	1.43	1.44
Whiteland No. 30, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 1, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 2, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 3, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 4, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 5, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 6, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 7, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 8, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 9, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 10, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 11, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 12, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 13, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 14, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 15, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 16, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 17, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 18, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 19, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 20, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 21, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 22, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 23, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 24, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 25, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 26, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 27, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 28, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 29, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 30, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 31, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 32, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 33, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 34, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 35, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 36, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 37, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 38, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 39, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 40, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 41, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 42, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 43, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 44, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 45, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 46, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 47, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 48, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 49, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 50, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 51, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 52, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 53, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 54, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 55, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 56, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 57, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 58, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 59, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 60, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 61, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 62, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 63, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 64, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 65, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 66, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 67, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 68, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 69, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 70, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 71, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 72, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 73, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 74, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 75, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 76, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 77, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 78, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 79, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 80, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 81, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 82, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 83, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 84, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 85, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 86, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 87, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 88, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 89, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 90, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 91, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 92, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 93, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 94, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 95, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 96, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 97, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 98, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 99, lb.	1.41	1.42
Arabica No. 100, lb.	1.41	1.42

Feb. 1

NEW HIGHS - 107	Low	High
AMMCO 50	1.43	1.44
Alind & Co	1.41	1.42
Alind & Co	1.41	1.42
Alind & Co	1.41	1.42
Alind & Co	1.41	1.42
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Alind & Co	1.41	1.42
Alind & Co		

[illegible]

ACROSS

51 Col. canceler
7 Fight to-be?
3 Smug
conservative
Polynesian
cloth
Caesar's mutli
Maul neighbor
Ancient hawk
".....wherever
....." where
9 Giromick
Dressler role
Pernickety
ones
12 Relatiate, e.g.
4 Aces
15 Priest's robe
6 Curved lines
7 P.D. address
8 Carriere
4 Asta's
mistress
15 "Tintern"
Wordsworth
16 For shame!
7 Censented
18 Fashion name
9 Bewitch
11 Lolre summer
12 Jack bees
14 Famous D.C.
pianist
15 Org. for the
aging
46 Brother of
Shom and Ham
30 Arkward one

34 30's agcy.
58 Moved gently
56 Siberian or
Dutch _____
57 To bad _____
(out of favor)
58 Bullring
59 Exacting
48 Recounted
41 Malicious
62 Wow!
63 Paris suburb
_____ lony

DOWN

1 Penny black,
for one
2 "West Side
story" heroine
3 Starts business
4 Wild time;
Slang
5 Great ungulate
6 Moslem titles
7 Noisy revels
8 Dashing
fellows
9 Andrew and
Cosmo
10 "Picnic"
author
11 Ale, e.g.
12 Londoners'
arts and fians
14 L... writer
Dutton
20 Genuine Risk
in 1980
21 Chapel Fill
inst.
23 Spud

26 Tibetan, for one
27 Capital of
Italia
28 Repline
29 Miami's
county
30 Evanose
31 Newspaper
notice, for
short
32 Instrument for
Leon Gossens
34 46 Across, to
Noah
34 Beethoven's
_____ ("Choral")
37 Has problems
with s's
48 Glide
42 ".....at Black
Rock," 1954
film
One of Earth's
treasures
45 Concerning
46 Cider, e.g.
47 Saul's witch's
home
48 Sing in a round
49 "Jude the
Obscure"
author
50 Goller Andy
51 Zhivago's
other woman
52 Takes
advantage of
53 A Cheese
57 Ear: Comb.
form

HIGH LOW				HIGH LOW					
C	F	C	F	C	F	C	F		
ALABAMA	16	61	10	Fair	LONDON	7	45	41	Cloudy
ALASKA	22	72	31	Fair	LOS ANGELES	12	54	40	Fair
ALBERTA	1	1	24	Fair	MARBLE	10	45	13	Fair
ALBERTA	1	1	24	Fair	MANILA	26	79	73	Cloudy
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	MEXICO CITY	25	77	43	Foggy
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	MILWAUKEE	37	61	33	Cloudy
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	MILAN	9	46	35	Cloudy
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	MONTREAL	3	37	19	Cloudy
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	MOSCOW	0	32	11	Snow
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	MUNICH	11	45	33	Fair
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	NAIROBI	14	46	15	Fair
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	NAUASU	10	34	14	Fair
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	NEW ORLEANS	13	59	43	Cloudy
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	NEW YORK	11	45	33	Fair
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	NICE	15	59	43	Fair
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	OSLO	4	25	18	Snow
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	PARIS	10	50	46	Rain
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	PRAGUE	10	45	33	Cloudy
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	RIO DE JANEIRO	24	82	72	Overcast
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	ROME	16	61	52	Fair
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	SAN FRANCISCO	54	74	68	Fair
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	SEOUL	43	61	34	Rain
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	SHANGHAI	11	52	43	Cloudy
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	SINGAPORE	32	90	74	Overcast
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	STOCKHOLM	30	54	33	Cloudy
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	TAIPEI	30	71	70	Fair
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	TALPES	27	78	64	Overcast
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	TEL AVIV	20	68	51	Fair
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	TOKYO	10	50	45	Cloudy
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	VENICE	19	59	46	Fair
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	VIENNA	9	46	30	Fair
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	WARSAW	12	46	32	Snow
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain	ZURICH	11	52	34	Overcast
ALBERTA	4	39	2	Rain					

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

[illegible]

OH, OH!

ZOT

PTUI

CLAWS GOT SHADOWS!

© 1983

BLONDIE

I'M TAKING A CLASS THAT'S TEACHING ME TO BE A RESPONSIBLE PERSON

ARE YOU DOING HOMEWORK FOR IT RIGHT NOW?

NOPE

I'M HAVING SOMEONE ELSE DO IT FOR ME

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WIZARD OF ID

Panel 1: Wizard: "SURE, I WOULD LIKE THE CHARGES AGAINST MY CLIENT DROPPED..." Clerk: "ON WHAT GROUNDS?"

Panel 2: Wizard: "...HE IS SUFFERING FROM AN IDENTITY CRISIS"

Panel 3: Wizard: "I CAN SEE THAT, BY ALL THE NAME HE USED ON THESE CHECKS"

by Heret Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

UPTYT

FECAH

VIEWEL

WARROH

Answer: WAS

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's

Answers: PAYEE GROUP BANGLE CALMLY

Tomorrow: What do monsters do with mouthwash?—"GARGOYLE" WITH IT

*By Nicolas Born. Translated from the German by
Leila Vennewitz. 238 pp. \$15.50.
Little, Brown & Co., 34 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. 02106.*

WHETHER are the clear-cut wars of yesterday, when we knew with certainty who was fighting whom and why, when we may even have had a sense of who was right and who wrong? In Nicolas Born's novel "The Deception" (which has already been made into a film by Volker Schlöndorff) this is how Georg Laschen, a 39-year-old German journalist, feels as he covers the Lebanese civil war from Beirut in 1976.

Out in the street, it appears to him that those fighting are "not aiming at all, just shooting." It's impossible to define the front, for "all the combatants had become snipers." One walked out of the active battle zone into the normal life of Beirut as we used to travel through the gradual transition from city to suburb. Born, who was German, died in 1979, the age of 41. "The Deception" is his first novel to be translated into English—and very well translated, too. If the others are as good as this one, we can look forward to them. In Laschen's relations to his wife, Greta, and to his mistress, Ariane, in Lebanon, we find that love and marriage also consist of a series of attacks, retreats, stalemates, treaties, betrayals, ceasefires and dead bodies. Laschen feels that he hasn't learned, or perhaps hasn't the talent, to get along well with "a woman who didn't want to be a merc opposite." His love for Ariane, he suspects, is something that came over him "in a moment of inattention." It is "the cheap love of a man who has fallen apart, whose mouth takes off, flying through the affairs of the world."

out being afraid that there might be nothing behind what you've dropped?" She devotes most of her time to trying to adopt a baby, even under these circumstances. Her only fear is that, since she is a widow, they will give her a badly damaged baby, an orphan pulled bleeding and crippled from a pile of rubble.

Laschen begins to fake his reports in his paper, inventing material and lifting things out of context. All that matters, he thinks, is that no one "should be allowed to return to the state of unknowing, of being unformed." When he feels his own tenuous morality beginning to slip, he experiences an enormous, ambivalent pleasure.

Born has a remarkable style. In this passage, as Laschen listens to the radio, the sentence rhythms are a perfect expression of his experienced nervousness: "Rapid pizzicato entrances, long sweeping phrases, a never-ending tremolo, unending music, continuous, even the same ever-present sounds twisting and turning and never ending, threads spinning on and on, strings stretched over bodies and around bodies, over elbows, eyeballs and heads."

Because, finally, he wants to be come "involved," wants to "endure something," to give up his "mercantile detachment," Laschen stalks a man in the dark of a bombshell merely because the man is pressing too heavily on him. That's the war is. Born appears to be saying: A stab in the dark against a reality that presses too heavily on us.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of

BEST SELLERS:

The New York Times			
This list is based on reports from more than 1,400 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.			
FICTION			
This Week		Last Week	Weeks on List
1	SPACE, by James A. Michener.....		1 18
2	MISTRA, THE DAUGHTER, by Judith Krantz.....	-3	12
3	1020: ODYSSEY TWO, by Arthur C. Clarke.....	4	21
4	MASQUERADES OF THE GAME, by Sidney Sheldon.....	2	22
5	THE VALLEY OF HORSES, by Jean M. Auel.....	6	22
6	MASQUERADES OF THE GAME, by Sidney Sheldon.....	5	16
7	LIFE, THE UNIVERSE AND EVERYTHING, by Stephen King.....	7	11
8	CRIMINALS, by Danielle Steel.....	9	11
9	E.T. THE EXTRA-TERRESTRIAL STORYBOOK, by Stephen King.....	8	21
10	GOODYE, MICKY MOUSE, by Len Deighton.....	10	11
11	DIFFERENT SEASONS, by Stephen King.....	11	20
12	DEADLYE DICIE, by Donna Douglas.....	12	11
13	LIFE SENTENCES, by Elizabeth Berg.....	13	11
14	SECOND HEAVEN, by Judith Guest.....	14	11
15	MAX, by Howard Fast.....	15	11

- 1 JANE FONDA'S WORK-
OUT BOOK, by Jane Fonda..... 1 5
- 2 MEGATRENDS, by John
Naisbitt..... 2 1
- 3 AND MORE UP TO
ROONEY, by Andrew A.
Rosen..... 3 1
- 4 IN SEARCH OF
EXCELLENCE, by Thomas
Petz and Robert J.
Waterman Jr..... 7
- 5 THE ONE MINUTE
MANAGER, by Kenneth
Blitz and Robert
Johnson..... 5
- 6 LIVING, LOVING AND
LEARNING, by Leo
Baker..... 6
- 7 GROWING UP, by
Baker..... 8
- 8 WHEN BAD THINGS
HAPPEN FIRST, TO GOOD
FOLK, by Harold S.
Kushner..... 4
- 9 LIFE EXTENSION, by Dirk
Penzance and Sandy Shaw..... 9
- 10 THE PATH TO POWER
THROUGH THE
JOHNSON, by Robert C. Caro..... 10
- 11 JANE FONDA'S WORK-
OUT BOOK FOR
PREGNANCY, BIRTH
AND RECOVERY, by
Fanny Delaney..... 12
- 12 HAVING IT ALL, by Helen
Gutsky Brown..... 11
- 13 THE LEAF, by Leo Buehrlich..... 13
- 14 A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC,
by Shel Silverstein..... 15
- 15 THE WOODHOUSE WAY, by Barbara
Woodhouse..... 14

ON the diagramed deal, South opened two no-trump and was raised to six or-trump, reaching an optimistic slam. Two balanced hands totaling 32 points do not usually offer a good play for 12 tricks, and they did not here.

If the clubs divide evenly and four diamond tricks can be made, South has 12 tricks. But this is a poor chance — about 5 to 1 against East had to consider whether to win the first trick, and

ly by winning with the ace and trying clubs. When they failed to break, he had more thinking to do.

Ducking a heart would prepare for a black-suit squeeze, but the defense could continue spades; moving a vital entry from the dummy.

South saw a way to succeed. West held four hearts, together with the only spade control. On that assumption he had to assume also that East held at least four diamonds. So he took the ace and, of course, finessed the ten and cashed the king, leaving this position:

<p>NORTH</p> <p>♠K92 ♥K93 ♦AQ6 ♣5584</p>		<p>EAST</p> <p>♠8753 ♥J62 ♦J842 ♣75</p>	
<p>WEST</p> <p>♠QJ10 ♥Q874 ♦95 ♣J932</p>		<p>EAST</p> <p>♠J10 ♥Q8 ♦— ♣—</p>	
<p>SOUTH (D)</p> <p>♠A64 ♥A105 ♦K1073 ♣AKQ</p>		<p>NORTH</p> <p>♠K3 ♥K9 ♦— ♣—</p>	
<p>WEST</p> <p>♠J10 ♥Q8 ♦— ♣—</p>		<p>EAST</p> <p>♠— ♥— ♦— ♣—</p>	
<p>SOUTH</p> <p>♠A64 ♥A105 ♦— ♣—</p>		<p>NORTH</p> <p>♠— ♥— ♦— ♣—</p>	

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid-
ding:

South	West	North	East
2NT.	Pass	6NT.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade queen.

The heart king, the ace and the heart ten now ruined West. Why ever he discarded, dummy con-
serve the heart king. — *John C.*

Both sides were vulnerable. The bid was:

South	West	North	East
2N.T.	Pass	6N.T.	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade queen.

Ah, For Life as a Country Innkeeper

must be tight. Very tight. So we are gentle. Civilized. Quivering with self-control. So often so close to murder, but always so self-controlled. And gentle.

New York Times Service

They knew nothing of innkeeping, of ironing sheets and plumping pillows for strangers, of keep-



Now that she knows the life, and the attraction it holds for the untutored, she lets aspiring innkeepers take her place on occasional weekends, to give herself a

yummy puff pancakes, all-around homey, caring, open feeling," Sam Weintraub wrote in the guest book before driving back home to Manhattan.

doms enunciated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt 42 years ago." In his State of the Union message in 1941, FDR identified those freedoms as freedom of worship, freedom of speech and ex-

says. Larry Spangler announced with Bryant last July that the film would be made. "We still expect to start filming between March 15 and the first of April," Spangler said.

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